



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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20 September 1989

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**Further Reportage on Kinshasa Meeting on
Angola**

Need To 'Overcome Obstacles' Noted

*AB1909112589 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0810 GMT
19 Sep 89*

[AZAP commentary: "Peace Process in Angola, Overcoming The Obstacles"]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Eight central and southern African heads of state met in Kinshasa on Monday, 18 September, in the suburb of Nsele to exchange views on the problem of peace in Angola. Organized at the initiative of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, Popular Movement of the Revolution founding chairman and president of the Republic, this meeting was held under the chairmanship of the oldest of the heads of state of central and southern Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, in the presence of the presidents of Congo, Gabon, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, as well as Sao Tome and Principe.

This summit, as will be noted, falls within the very framework of what can be termed today as "the Spirit of Gbadolite," which went down in history last June and stood out in the minds of the whole world as the concerted desire of African heads of state to resolve by all means the Angolan conflict. This desire is a concrete manifestation of two constant elements that have in recent years formed the basis for the African policy of the states of our continent:

First, the place of dialogue in the search for solutions to all conflicts, which is a purely African tradition that puts the common interest above individual interest. Secondly, the desire to resolutely control the continent's destiny so far as conflicts are concerned, in order to find the best way for the continent's development.

The Kinshasa summit, the fourth of its kind, after that of Luanda in May, Gbadolite in June, and of Harare in August, shows how long and tortuous the path to a final and lasting peace in Angola—a country bloodied by 14 years of fratricidal war—can be. If only it will be limited to this long and winding path, especially when at each of these summits—our heads of state have amply demonstrated this—the results, without being necessarily decisive, have been promising and encouraging for the future of mediation and the beginning of peace. The results have been encouraging in spite of the many obstacles which have come up each time on the way, because the initiatives taken by our heads of state, as the Zambian president put it so well, have the "duty of transcending and overcoming these obstacles."

After the Kinshasa summit, and while waiting for the one in Gabon, we pray that the "feuding Angolan brothers" would come closer and closer to agreement in order to finally uproot the last obstacles to the peace process in that country.

Document Prepared for Savimbi

*AB1909140589 Dakar PANA in French 1156 GMT
19 Sep 89*

[All punctuation marks as received]

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Sep (AZAP/PANA)—The eight central and southern African heads of state, who have been meeting at Nsele (60 east of Kinshasa) since yesterday in connection with the search for a negotiated peace in Angola, have drawn up "a draft declaration which the Zairian president—who has been playing a mediatory role—has been asked to submit to Jonas Savimbi, leader of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for signature."

The Nsele talks, which are a follow-up to previous summits in Luanda, Gbadolite, and Harare, lasted 5 hours on board the Zairian president's yacht, "Ms Kamanyola," under the chairmanship of the Zambian head of state, Kenneth Kaunda.

According to a communique issued at the end of the summit, the eight heads of state, "reaffirmed the Gbadolite Agreement of 22 June 1989 and, in accordance with decisions made in Harare on 22 August 1989," expressed satisfaction and congratulations to President Mobutu "for the way he has been handling the peace initiatives and encouraged him to continue." The communique recalled that the Angolan president, after the Franceville summit of 12 October, 1988, which brought together the Gabonese and Congolese heads of state, had given all the necessary guarantees for the implementation of a peace process, following the quadripartite negotiations of Brazzaville, which drew inspiration from "lessons and experiences of other African states that have gone through similar situations."

The leaders at the Kinshasa summit, the communique continued, believe that the implementation of the New York Agreement is going smoothly, especially the holding of elections for a constituent assembly in Namibia in November. The summit notes that the Angolan Government is implementing the commitments it has made in connection with its policy of clemency and national harmony, notably the approval by the People's Assembly on 24 December 1988, of the Amnesty Law and the adoption of an internal peace plan.

The communique recalls that the internal peace plan was approved by the eight heads of state who met in Luanda on 16 May 1989, and that after this meeting and after the initiatives, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko informed his peers in Gbadolite, in the presence of 11 other heads of state and high-ranking representatives of two other heads of state, of UNITA leader Savimbi's acceptance of the internal plan of the Angolan Government.

At the end of the Gbadolite summit, the communique stresses, the heads of state took note of Savimbi's commitment to accept the plan after the major points of the internal peace plan had been read out by the chairman of

the summit, Mr Kenneth D Kaunda. Consequently, the communique adds, "President Jose Eduardo dos Santos shook hands with Savimbi as a sign of brotherhood and reconciliation between sons of the same fatherland."

The Zambian president expressed satisfaction with the results of the meeting. Asked about the reaction of the conference participants to Jonas Savimbi's absence in Kinshasa, he said that the UNITA leader "had been expressly invited by the head of state hosting the conference and that because of his absence, the heads of state present in the Zairian capital believe they no longer have a suitable spokesman to express the views of his movement."

Commenting on the communique published on 17 September by the State Department on the U.S. approach to the issue of national reconciliation in Angola, President Kaunda said the communique drew the attention of the participants to a set of obstacles to peace in Angola. The various initiatives at this conference aim at overcoming these obstacles, he added.

In his welcome speech at the opening of the summit, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, called on all those who are even remotely interested in the Angolan problem to stop any interference that might hamper an African solution that will help restore peace in Angola. "Our attitude should only be guided by the highest interest of the Angolan people," he pointed out. He said that the success of the reconciliation in Angola is necessary for a successful ending to the efforts for peace, justice, and development in southern Africa.

The next summit will take place in Gabon at a date to be determined after consultations. Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, Omar Bongo of Gabon, Joachim Chissano of Mozambique, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe, and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire took part in this fourth summit in Kinshasa. The Egyptian head of state, OAU Chairman Husni Mubarak, was represented by Mounir Zahman, a roving ambassador.

Official Explains Savimbi Absence

AB1909231489 Libreville Africa No 1 French
1830 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] There will be a follow-up to the Nsele summit on Angola. The eight heads of state from central and southern Africa who met in Zaire yesterday decided to meet again soon in Libreville, Gabon. Also, direct negotiations between the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in Luanda and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA] might resume soon in the Zairian capital, Kinshasa.

A draft declaration in this direction will be submitted to UNITA President Jonas Savimbi who was absent from the Nsele summit. The spokesman of the movement will explain himself shortly. The final declaration issued at the summit mentioned also that Jonas Savimbi has accepted the internal peace plan of the Angolan Government. Savimbi was the great absentee at this summit. Why? UNITA spokesman (Coray Valentin), explains the reasons:

[Begin recording] [Valentin] Our president did not come for several reasons. First, we must say that in Angola [passage indistinct] we had destroyed armored vehicles and planes, and fighting is continuing at (Miango). The second reason for the absence of our president: Our president had summoned a congress to discuss the future of (?Angola) in view of the peace negotiations and national reconciliation. Mr president is on tour to explain the situation to the militants in the interior.

[Reporter] We heard a statement by some people that one of the reasons for his absence here, and which it seems you could not explain here, was because there is a rift between the MPLA and UNITA.

[Valentin] There must be a debate. [passage indistinct] There are also those you are talking about Gbadolite [words indistinct] towards UNITA, exile of the president, secret (?act). In any international conference, there are always (?documents). We do not have the documents; therefore, there is a contradiction. We must have these documents. (?What is) the rift between UNITA and the MPLA? [Passage indistinct] very important like the Gbadolite meeting. Who is speaking the truth? We believe we are speaking the truth because the meeting which announced [words indistinct] on 29 June 1989 [words indistinct] gave us a document saying: This is the only official document of the Gbadolite summit, these are the people talking about this national reconciliation [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Cameroon

* President Unable To Dominate Ethnic Factions

34000635 London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 28 Jul 89 pp 5-6

[Text] The latest government and security service reshuffles (AC Vol 30 No 9) mark a new phase in the struggle between rival political clans of the Beti ethnic group from the centre-south. The Beti are divided into several sub-groups who are competing for influence with President Paul Biya, himself from the Boulou sub-group of the Beti. There are now four principal groups in contention. They are:

1. The Boulou group, led by General Benoit Asso'o Emane, chief of the Yaounde garrison. Asso'o, from the same clan as Biya, is considered dangerous by many top officers.
2. A broader Beti group led by Henri Damase Omgha. Damase, nicknamed 'the vice-president', in fact had no official title until the president, in response to criticism, made Damase an official adviser to the presidency. Damase has been damaged by the removal of his ally, former security minister Denis Ekani. Damase's group also represents important non-Beti interests.
3. A rival Beti group led by the new security chief Gilbert Andze Tchoungui, a former armed forces' minister, and Titus Edzoa, special adviser to the president. This group is currently receiving a degree of support from President Biya to counter-balance Gen. Asso's military clout in Yaounde.
4. The group of presidential wife Jeanne Biya. This includes businessmen and bankers such as Messi Messi, former director-general of the Societe camerounaise de banque. Messi Messi's brother-in-law, Abega Mbarga, is the head of the powerful Lumiere Cameroun business group, owned by Madame Biya. She is allied with Tchoungui against Damase, who currently controls too much presidential patronage for Madame Biya's taste.

The Andze Tchoungui group suffered a setback from the murder last year of one of its leading intellectuals, the eminent lawyer Maitre Toussaint Ngongo Ottou (AC Vol 29 No 25). Ngongo Ottou's assassins are said to have been under the orders of a leading military man attached to a rival group. Ngongo Ottou had powerful enemies, not least because of his knowledge of sensitive financial matters.

The murder gave rise to a period of vicious in-fighting which has still not subsided. Shortly before being toppled as security chief, damase's friend Ekani prevented key members of Tsoungui's group from travelling overseas. Now the rivals have hit back. One of Andze Tchoungui's first decisions on becoming security minister was to withdraw Damase's passport as he was about to leave for Europe.

The effects of this clan warfare are well illustrated by the sacking of Georges Ngango from the education ministry. Ngango, an enemy of the new secret police chief Jean Fochive, is a friend of numerous Beti ministers who have taken the unusual step of expressing their sympathies to him since his dismissal. Ngango first heard of his dismissal from friends who had heard it on the radio.

Biya is attempting to play off one clan against another. But he is not strong enough to dominate them or to control their sources of finance in regard to the allocation of contracts, for example, or their control of key dossiers. Gen. Asso'o continues to block the release of political detainees held since the traumatic 1984 coup attempt. They include both uncharged detainees and prisoners held after the expiry of their sentences. Asso'o continues to run his private import business, and maintains close links with Boulous employed in the presidency. The President is more than ever locked in an ivory tower guarded by his Israeli security men, led by a former chief of the famous raid on Entebbe.

The deterioration in relations between the presidency and the ruling party causes some in Yaounde to speculate about the nomination of a prime minister. Tchoungui and Madame Biya like the idea. Not least, the appointment of a prime minister would help to destroy the widespread impression that Damase Omgha, the 'vice-president', is the effective number two in the government.

Gabon

Radio Assesses Foiled Burkina Faso Coup Attempt

AB1909222889 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The coup attempt in the Burkinabe capital raises a number of questions. Is President Blaise Compaore actually holding his regime firmly? Is he a happy man? [passage omitted] Jean-Claude Medome, can we say today that the coup attempt by Lengani and Zongo could be foreseen?

[Medome] Inevitably, a coup could have been foreseen in Burkina and for several reasons. Several questions were asked following the death of Thomas Sankara: Namely, had imperialist forces, acting in darkness, pushed a faction of the Army to act against Sankara? Was the emotion demonstrated by Compaore in the face of the death of his friend and comrade-in-struggle a real one? Was Compaore manipulated by forces pursuing unavowed goals? And the major question: Was Blaise Compaore going to be the next target? What has just happened—that coup attempt—demonstrates that all point to the unrelenting march [words indistinct] in Burkina. It is normal that the Burkinabe should welcome in a very cool manner the announcement of this attempted coup. They may surely wonder whether that revolution, which generated so much hope when it was launched in 1983, had no other means of settling its internal conflicts than by staging coups d'etat. It is

difficult for the 8 million Burkinabe to recognize that each of the top officials of the revolution is only seeking to satisfy his personal ambitions, and especially to achieve them by shedding the blood of those who, only yesterday, called one another revolutionary comrades. What can we now say about the rectification process within the political organizations and organs? This is an essential factor that shapes the rectification process of the revolution. This is a major challenge for Blaise Compaore.

Rwanda

President Fetes Belgian Premier Martens

EA1809203489 Kigali Domestic Service in Swahili
1445 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Last night, the president of the Republic of Rwanda, General Juvenal Habyarimana, hosted a state dinner at the parliament buildings in Kigali in honor of the Belgian prime minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, who has been on an official visit to Rwanda since yesterday. In speeches, the president of Rwanda and the Belgian premier both said they were pleased with the good relations and genuine cooperation between Rwanda and Belgium.

The Rwandan president told his guest that all Rwandans were delighted to welcome him and his wife, as well as the foreign minister, Mr Mark Eyskens, and the Belgian minister for cooperation and development, Mr Andre Geens. President Habyarimana was pleased with the way Belgium was approaching the problems facing poor countries—problems related to relations between the rich and the poor countries. The Rwandan president told the Belgian premier that the Rwandan Government was pleased with steps Belgium was taking to bolster relations between our two countries, saying that without Belgian aid to our nation's regions, districts, and donor agencies, Rwanda could never have reached its correct stage of development. President Habyarimana took the opportunity to pay tribute to missionaries, experts, and donors for their contributions to the development of Rwanda. The president of the Republic said: Rwanda needs the cooperation of nations. Rwanda always believes that greater cooperation is of benefit.

The president went on to say that although Rwanda continues to conserve its resources, it faced economic problems due to the currently unfavorable global economic order, which was forcing the country to use half its export earnings on paying for its imports and meeting its debt commitments to industrialized states. That was why the economies of poor countries continued to deteriorate. The sudden shortage of foreign exchange also adversely affected social development, youth employment, and industrial development.

The president reaffirmed Rwanda's commitment to repay loans made available to it by friendly countries in accordance with the new global economic policy. In conclusion, President Habyarimana said he was happy with the good relations and genuine cooperation between Rwanda and Belgium. In confirmation of these good relations, the president awarded the Belgian premier the national medal.

Replying, the Belgian premier, Mr Martens, said he was delighted with the good relations between Rwanda and Belgium, describing them as a genuine example of cooperation. He said although there was cooperation in the economic field, it also existed in other spheres, such as in the military, with the Rwandan Army being armed and trained by Belgium. He said Belgium also cooperated with Rwanda in the field of health. Referring to the Rwandan private businessmen's role in barter trading with Belgium, he said Belgium strongly supported such moves, just as it supported Belgians investing in Rwanda, particularly in development projects. Belgium and Rwanda also have cultural relations. The Belgian premier cited the example of the museum for the ancient arts built in Butale, and a Rwandan dictionary to be completed by Rwandan and Belgian experts. [passage omitted]

He said Belgium would help Rwanda balance its trade by granting Rwanda 1,000 million Rwandan francs over the next 2 years on the understanding that the aid be used in accordance with Rwanda's proposed agreement with the IMF. Belgium would also grant Rwanda 2,000 million Rwandan francs to assure the smooth progress of the barter trade.

Zaire

Nigeria's Babangida Sends Mobutu Message 18 Sep

AB1909170889 Dakar PANA in French 0925 GMT
19 Sep 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Sep (AZAP/PANA)—The Zairian head of state, Mobutu Sese Seko, received in Kinshasa yesterday the Nigerian minister of external affairs, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, who brought him a message of encouragement from President Ibrahim Babangida "for all that he has done in an effort to restore peace in Angola." Concerning the current difficulties being encountered, the Nigerian minister stated that Africa's determination to resolve the Angolan problem, with Marshal Mobutu's mediation, will lead to overcome them. To this effect, he stressed that since the Angolan problem is first of all a purely African problem, there is the need for those who are outside the continent to leave Africa to settle it without interferences that might thwart the current efforts.

In the view of the Nigerian envoy, "those who are not African cannot in any way claim to understand African problems better than the African themselves."

'Military Bandits' Sentenced to Death

*E 119009195689 Bukavu Domestic Service in French
1630 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] He who lives by the sword will die by the sword—a Biblical adage which is as old as our world. It

was applied this morning to armed bandits. The sentences were pronounced this morning. All the military bandits who were the disgrace of [words indistinct] were sentenced to death except [words indistinct] (Kalunga Matudi), who was acquitted. [Name indistinct] gang was authorized to [words indistinct]. Concerning the civilians, we will have their sentences within a few hours.

Ethiopia

Resumption of Atlanta Talks With Opposition Noted

EA1909223689 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] The ongoing talks with the opposition group that opened recently in the U.S. city of Atlanta to find a peaceful solution to the problem in the northern part of our country, have continued today. This morning, both sides separately met Jimmy Carter, and they begin their joint meeting in the evening. Getachew Haile Mariam has sent us the details.

[Begin Getachew recording] It is to be recalled that President Carter left for Nicaragua on Saturday after giving a press statement last Friday on some issues that had not yet been resolved. Both sides have been discussing the issues on their own up to the time of President Carter's return yesterday evening. It is to be recalled that in his press statement last Friday, in the presence of both delegations, President Carter revealed that agreement had been reached on most of the points of discussion related to procedure. However, as three issues had yet to be resolved, the talks had been postponed so that both sides could confer among themselves and reach a decision.

One of the issues yet to be resolved by the two sides concerns the election of two chairmen/arbitrators, who will serve at the main talks on a permanent and equal level. The other issues concern observers and the members and functions of the office, meaning the secretariat, and it has been stated that today's talks will focus on these three issues. Both sides have agreed on the venues for the main talks and following talks, and it is recalled that President Carter revealed that these are Kenya, Sudan, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Cultural Cooperation Accord Signed With PRC

EA2009005789 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Ethiopia and the PRC today signed a 2-year cooperation agreement on culture, education, and information. In his speech, Comrade Girma Yilma, minister of culture, pointed out that the agreement was an expression of the strengthening of the longstanding relations between the two countries. For his part, Comrade Ambassador Gu Jiaji said the agreement was based on the cultural agreement reached when Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam visited the PRC.

Tanzania

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi Reshuffles Cabinet

EA1909194889 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Excerpt] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has carried out a reshuffle in his cabinet. In the reshuffle, the president

has taken on the Ministry of Defence and National Service, a ministry which was led by Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim who is now the OAU secretary general. Comrade Jackson Makweta [formerly minister of agriculture] is appointed minister of state in the office of the president, in charge of defense and national service.

President Mwinyi has also created a new ministry, that of Information, which will be headed by Ambassador Hasan Diria. Before that, Ambassador Hasan Diria was minister of state in the office of the president in charge of information organs.

The Ministry of Manpower Development continues to be under the office of the president, and Comrade Fatuma said Ali continues as its minister. President Mwinyi also appointed Stephen Wasira as minister of agriculture and livestock development, instead of Jackson Makweta.

Pius Ng'wandu becomes the minister of industries and trade instead of Comrade Joseph Rwegasira, who becomes minister of labor and culture and social development.

Comrade Christian Kisanji becomes minister of water instead of Comrade Ng'wandu. Comrade Paul Bomani continues as minister of local government, cooperatives and marketing while Comrade (Emmanuel Mambulukutu) becomes his deputy. Comrade Amina Salum Ali becomes minister of state in the Ministry of Finance in charge of international cooperation. Prior to this, she was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other ministries remain unchanged. [passage omitted]

'Full Cabinet' Reported

AB2009101089 Dakar PANA in English 0955 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Dodoma (Tanzania), 20 Sept (SHIHATA/PANA)—Tanzania President Ali Hassan Mwinyi Tuesday announced cabinet reshuffle, retaining the defence portfolio and made the Ministry of Information an autonomy.

The reshuffle followed election of the former Defence and National Service Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Salim left Tuesday to resume his new duties in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The president named Jackson Makweta as new minister of state for defence and national service and Ahmed Hasuan Diria a full information minister.

Previously, Information Ministry was under the President's Office.

Former Deputy Minister for Local Governments, Cooperatives Community Development and Marketing, Stephen Wassira becomes minister for industries and trade taking over from Joseph Rwegasira who is now the minister for labour, community development, and culture.

The president also named Emmanuel Mwambulukutu, a member of Parliament in the southwest constituency of Rungwe, as deputy minister for local governments, cooperatives, community development and marketing.

Amina Salum Ali, minister of state for foreign affairs (international cooperation) now moves to the Finance Ministry to be responsible for international cooperation.

The president named the minister for water, Pius Ngwandu as the new minister for industries and trade taking over from Joseph Rwegasira and Christian Kisanji is the new minister for water.

According to a statement from state house in Dodoma in central Tanzania, other ministries will not change. The changes take immediate effect.

Following is the full cabinet:

1. President	Ali Hassan Mwinyi
2. Prime Minister and First Vice-President	Joseph Warioba
3. Second Vice-President	Idris Abdul Wakil
4. Minister Without Portfolio	Rashidi Kawawa
5. Minister Without Portfolio	Getrude Mongella
6. Finance	Cleopa Msuya
7. Home Affairs	Muhiddin Kimario

8. Justice	Damian Lubuva
9. Health	Aaron Chiduo
10. Water	Christian Kisanji
11. Energy and Minerals	Al-Noor Kassum
12. Industries and Trade	Pius Ngwandu
13. Agriculture and Livestock Development	Stephen Wassira
14. Labour, Culture, and Social Welfare	Joseph Rwegasira
15. Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism	Arcado Ntagazwa
16. Local Governments, Cooperatives, Community Development, and Marketing	Paul Bomani
17. Communication and Works	Stephen Kibona
18. Information	Ahmed Hassan Diria
19. Education	Amrani Mayagila

Ministers of State in the President's Office:

1. Kighoma Ali Malima	Planning
2. Fatma Said Ali	Civil Service
3. Amina Salum Ali	Ministry of Finance (International Cooperation)
4. Jackson Makweta	Defence and National Service
5. Mateo Tluway Qaresi	Local Governments, Community Development, and Marketing.

President F.W. de Klerk Inauguration: Reported**Takes Presidential Oath 20 Sep**

*MB2009094389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 0854 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Oath of the Office of State President taken by newly elected President F.W. de Klerk at the Dutch Reformed Church in Universiteitseroed, Pretoria: De Klerk reads oath in Afrikaans, repeats in English—live]

[Text] In the presence of almighty God, and in full realization of the high calling I assume as state president in the service of the Republic, I, Frederik Willem de Klerk, do swear to be faithful to the Republic of South Africa and do solemnly and sincerely promise at all times to promote that which will advance and to oppose all that which may harm the Republic; to obey, observe, uphold, and maintain the Constitution and all other laws of the Republic; to discharge my duties with all my strength and talents to the best of my knowledge and ability and, true to the dictates of my conscience, to do justice unto all and to devote myself to the well being of the Republic and its people.

May the almighty God, by his grace, guide and sustain in keeping this oath with honor and dignity.

So help me God.

Sworn in as President

*MB2009090889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0905 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20 SAPA—Mr F.W. de Klerk was inaugurated as South Africa's second executive state president at the Universiteitsoord Dutch Reformed Church in Hillcrest, Pretoria, today.

He was sworn in by the chief justice, Mr Justice M.M. Corbett.

Mr de Klerk, his wife Marike, members of his new cabinet and VIP guests then prepared to leave for the amphitheatre at the union buildings, where Mr de Klerk is to address about 3,500 people and a national television audience on his government's reform plans.

A 21-gun salute and a flypast will greet Mr de Klerk's arrival at the union buildings.

The presidential couple are to attend a lunch today hosted by the administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Danie Hough, and will also receive foreign ambassadors.

Among those who attended the church service was former State President Mr Marais Viljoen.

Speaks at Inauguration

*MB2009095889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0954 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20 SAPA—South Africa's new state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, today pledged himself to a quest for peace through fairness and justice, and invited his fellow countrymen in all spheres to join him in this quest.

In his first address to the nation after being inaugurated at a solemn ceremony in Pretoria's Universiteitsoord Ned Geref [Dutch Reformed] Church as South Africa's second executive state president, he spelled out to a crowd of about 3,500 at the union buildings' amphitheatre his vision and philosophy for his government's five-year term of office.

The wide-ranging, strongly-reformist speech was televised live by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV.

President de Klerk said the mandate his government had received on September 6 had "placed us irrevocably on the road to a new South Africa."

The government acknowledged that it had a key role to play in the search for peace, but, added Mr de Klerk, so did leaders in all spheres.

"In particular, I address myself to all the leaders of South Africa, irrespective of their sphere of leadership, be it political, economic, religious, educational, journalistic, or whichever other sphere.

"All reasonable people in this country—by far the majority— anxiously await a message of hope. It is our responsibility as leaders in all spheres to provide that message realistically, with courage and conviction. If we fail in that, the ensuing chaos, the demise of stability and progress, will forever be held against us."

Mr de Klerk said he wished today to commit himself and the new government to an "active effort on our part to remove the actual and imagined obstacles on the road to peace and understanding."

During its term of office, the government would concentrate especially on five crucial areas:

- "We shall set everything in motion to bridge the deep gulf of mistrust, suspicion and fear between South Africans."
- "The negotiation process would from the start receive "incisive attention." Where necessary, a completely new approach to remove obstacles would be used. "Discussion and negotiation between everyone who seeks peace, is the key to the future."
- "We are going to open the door to prosperity and economic growth."
- "We are going to develop a new constitutional dispensation in which everyone will be able to participate

without domination." Experts are to investigate all possible constitutional models "which can achieve just this."

—"We shall continue to deal with unrest, violence and terrorism with a firm hand."

President de Klerk added: "We shall not permit the peace process to be disrupted by violence and anarchy. I believe that in this manner we will break out of the vicious cycle of stagnation, distrust, division, tension and conflict and make a breakthrough to a totally new South Africa."

Mr de Klerk paid homage to his predecessor, Mr P.W. Botha.

"He dedicated a lifetime of loyal service to South Africa. It was his unyielding courage that placed our country on the road of reform and renewal. On behalf of South Africa, I would like to thank Mr and Mrs P.W. Botha for their contribution over the years in the interest of South Africa."

Comments on State of Emergency

MB2009100089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0958 GMT 20 Sep 89

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20 SAPA—The government would try to help create a climate which would make it possible to lift the state of emergency, "or, at least, to gradually move away from it," South Africa's new state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today.

In his first public address after being inaugurated this morning, he said it would do so by the "strict, but fair, maintenance of law and order, together with the implementation of our action plan."

The government would work urgently on proposals regarding discriminatory legislation. "The continued removal of discrimination remains an important objective."

Mr de Klerk continued: "We shall work just as urgently on the formulation of alternative methods of protecting group and minority rights in a non-discriminatory manner. This includes urgent attention to the place and role of a human rights bill and constitutional methods to eliminate domination."

President de Klerk said the process of the release of security prisoners, which had been started by his predecessor, would be continued.

"In each case the test will still be whether it would be appropriate on the basis of all the relevant circumstances; that proper order should not be threatened and that the process of peaceful solutions be promoted."

Turning to international affairs, he said South Africa was willing to expand the "constructive role that it is already playing in this region."

President de Klerk made an "urgent appeal" to the international community: "Take note of what is happening in South Africa. There is a determination amongst millions of South Africans to negotiate fair and peaceful solutions. Use your influence constructively to help us attain that goal."

"Now is the time to adopt a positive attitude toward the positive developments in South and southern Africa."

Archbishop Tutu To Visit Namibia 20 Sep

MB1909144389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sept 19 SAPA—Archbishop Desmond Tutu is to visit Namibia tomorrow and Thursday.

According to a statement released by the Church of the Province today, he will travel to Windhoek to meet a delegation representing the world-wide Anglican communion which has been studying the situation in the country.

The delegation, appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury at the request of the primates of the Anglican communion, is headed by Archbishop Edward Scott, former leader of the Anglican Church in Canada and a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group on South Africa.

Archbishop Tutu will meet the delegation in his capacity as metropolitan of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa. His jurisdiction as head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa includes the Anglican Diocese of Namibia.

Details of the archbishop's schedule in Namibia will be available after his arrival tomorrow afternoon from Windhoek.

Commentary Stresses Need for Angolan Peace

MB2009053889 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] As the settlement plan in South-West Africa/Namibia continues to gain momentum, there is a disappointing hiatus in the peace initiative in neighboring Angola.

There is an historical interaction between developments in these two countries, and the international accords that were signed in New York last December at the culmination of a protracted peace initiative addressed conditions in both countries. The spirit of the New York accords embraced peace in South-West Africa/Namibia and Angola and, in a broader context, a contribution to the stabilization of southern Africa.

Despite the hiccups in the independence process in South-West Africa/Namibia, caused by such factors as the April invasion by SWAPO [South-West African

People's Organization], the settlement plan is on course and moving ahead. This progress has not been matched by developments in Angola, where both the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, headed by President Jose dos Santos, and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, have set conditions that the other side has found unacceptable.

For example, President dos Santos wants UNITA to be integrated into existing MPLA structures and Dr Savimbi to withdraw from politics and even to go into exile during the peace negotiations. UNITA rejects these proposals. Similarly, Dos Santos rejects Savimbi's demand for free elections.

A breakthrough came 3 months ago when 18 African heads of state met at Gbadolite, in Zaire, under the chairmanship of President Mobutu and agreed to work for an end to the civil war and for peace in Angola. After that meeting, Dos Santos and Savimbi met for the first time in 14 years, shook hands, and agreed to introduce a cease-fire.

At a subsequent meeting in Harare, a smaller grouping of African states, under the leadership of President Kaunda of Zambia, placed an interpretation on the Gbadolite Agreement that threatened to derail the Angolan settlement plan.

Last month, South Africa interceded in the role of a facilitator when Mr F.W. de Klerk held talks in quick succession with President Mobutu, Dr Savimbi and President Kaunda. These meetings resolved the confusion that had arisen, with President Kaunda declaring his support for the Gbadolite Agreement.

This week, eight of Angola's neighbours met at Nsele, in Zaire, and drew up a declaration outlining a peace plan for Angola. Details have not been made public, but it is believed that the plan is largely a reaffirmation of the Gbadolite Agreement.

With Angola's neighbors having apparently reached consensus on a settlement plan, the peace effort has been placed at risk by heavy fighting inside Angola, with both sides blaming the other for violations of the cease-fire. This underlines the fact that, in the final analysis, the ending of the conflict in Angola is dependent on the goodwill and trust of the warring parties in the country. Both sides need to be realistic and practical; both need to make positive contributions to an ending of the civil war and the building of national reconciliation. They owe it to their neighbors in southern Africa; but, most important of all, they owe it to their own people, from whom the civil war has exacted a terrible toll: 100,000 lives; 20,000 amputees; 400,000 refugees; nearly 3 million people displaced from their homes or otherwise severely affected by the civil war; and, in the continuing agony of this nation, 150 infants who are dying every day of the year.

Pik Botha Comments on Ties With East Bloc

LD2009103389 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
0500 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Diet Deputy Joern Donner's visit has received a lot of positive attention in South Africa. [passage omitted] Jarkko Juselius reports from Johannesburg:

[Juselius] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said some interesting things, according to Diet Deputy Joern Donner. According to him, South Africa is preparing trade agreements with Poland and Hungary. Speaking terms with the Soviet Union are good and Botha was proud because his interviews have appeared in PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA. South African trade with the African so-called Frontline States has doubled in just a few years, foreign Minister Botha said, according to Donner. Botha considered Martti Ahtisaari, who heads the UN Namibia operation, a reliable and honest man. However, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader Sam Nujoma, requests to see Botha have been turned down twice, Donner said.

It is clear that South Africa likes its Finnish guest. An official of the South African Foreign Ministry referred to the positive publicity his country received in connection with yesterday's meeting between Botha and Donner. The official was especially pleased with the Swedish media being present at the press conference. [passage omitted] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish at 0600 GMT on 20 September adds that Donner will not be attending the inauguration of President-elect Frederik de Klerk.]

19 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1909114389

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk To Reform 'Quickly'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 September in its page 6 editorial says F.W. de Klerk "is going to get the reform show on the road as quickly as possible." "The climate he has created, plus his winning personal style and pragmatism, should ensure he receives a good response especially from moderate black leaders." "Aware of the unfavourable picture of South Africa that has been projected by police chasing blacks off segregated beaches, he has ended this kind of police action and has promised that the beach issue will be reviewed." But, "there are dangers, as he must well know. By allowing the marches, he has signalled a more relaxed approach on security matters, but the radicals clearly regard this as a sign of weakness." THE CITIZEN warns "the state still has the same powerful security forces that can intervene effectively at any time if they have to. And they will, if they must."

THE STAR

Cabinet Changes Not Sign of Constitutional Reform—

The cabinet changes "don't" signal "dedication to constitutional reform" says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 September. "The cabinet reshuffle does not speak for itself on the one issue that, above all, will shape our future. For that, we will have to wait for actions." President F.W. de Klerk and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Gerrit Viljoen "will need nerves of steel and political courage of a high order if they are to engage in real negotiation which—by definition—means being willing to make real concessions. Neither man comes with a ready-made track record. They have raised hopes, in this newspaper as much as anywhere, but we must withhold the applause until they have earned it."

BUSINESS DAY

'Pruning' of Cabinet Personnel Welcome—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 September says in a page 14 editorial: "It's taking off twigs rather than branches, but better than nothing. Four fewer deputy ministers and a reduced Bureau for Information will not lop huge amounts off state spending, but the pruning has to start somewhere." "Four less deputy ministers saves not only their salaries, pensions and perks but those of their officials. A smaller Bureau for Information will save fruitless expenditure on unwanted and ineffective government propaganda. President de Klerk has five years before the next election to cut the public service and heal the wounds. That means fewer departments, fewer officials and, ultimately, less expenditure. We hope the process has begun."

SOWETAN

Policeman's Resignation Shows 'Despondency' in Force—

"Yesterday's announcement by Lieutenant Gregory Rockman that he is resigning from the police force must be greeted with dismay," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 19 September. "We knew that it would be a matter of time before he would be forced to leave the police force. We did not, however, expect him to leave voluntarily." "Rockman's action tells us a lot about the despondency that could be shared by many of his colleagues, particularly because he was publicly supported by his superior, Colonel John Manuel, and other colleagues when he condemned police action against demonstrators. By expressing his feelings about police action against the demonstrators in Cape Town, Rockman did what emergency regulations prevent the media from doing."

VRYE WEEKBLAD

Peaceful Protest Good Development—"The march through the streets of Cape Town by thousands of South Africans of all races can, indeed, be the start of a good development in national matters," says a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans

on 15 September. "The police's lesson from this should be: if peaceful protest is greeted peacefully, it remains peaceful."

Call for Greater Press Freedom—"No democracy can be complete without a free press," observes a second editorial on the same page. "Even if a country does not have a proper democratic system, but has a free press, then the average citizen's freedom is reasonably guaranteed. That is why the state's apparent new campaign against the press is reason for serious concern." "While the new state president has undertaken to call the police to order and instruct them to behave more responsibly, we hope he will also address those bodies that once again want to hit at the press. We need a more open society, not a more closed one."

20 Sep Press Review

MB2009122589

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Paper Urges Clarity on State of Emergency Enforcement—

"Now that the government has decided to allow marches and other protests that were once banned, Mr Vlok expects the police to use a smile rather than a baton," remarks the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 September. "The police can be forgiven if they regard the about-face with more than a little cynicism." THE CITIZEN believes "the government cannot impose some emergency regulations and laws and not others without bringing the law itself into disrepute. Consequently, the government must decide if it is going to apply the emergency regulations and laws which are being defied, or abandon the emergency and allow the laws to fall away. It cannot have it both ways."

THE STAR

Policeman Deserves Medal for Denouncing Police Behavior—

Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 September in a page 20 editorial says Lieutenant Gregory Rockman "deserves a medal for meritorious service" when he spoke out against the riot police who allegedly behaved like "wild dogs" and "stirring up violence" among protesters. Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok "seems to be torn between a re-evaluation of the police role and a minister's traditional loyalty to the police establishment. It would be most unwise, however, to punish Lieutenant Rockman. What he has done goes to the heart of police relations with the community—one of South Africa's great friction points. He and his colleagues have done the country a notable service."

BUSINESS DAY

Politicians Must Guard Against Raising Expectations—

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 20 September in a page 10 editorial refers to constitutional development and Planning Minister Gerrit Viljoen's

remarks that Nelson Mandela's release "might be considered in a matter of weeks," saying "it sends foreign expectations soaring wildly." National leaders "must convey hope to their own people, without raising absurd expectations abroad. They have no hope of success if they do not learn to treat foreign media, and television in particular, with the sort of bland and vapid friendliness—a mixture of smiles and verbiage, both equally meaningless—which American politicians use." But "earnest assurances of good intention, such as Viljoen seems to have tried to convey, will surely pave the way to hell for us all."

Change in Military Service To Stem Brain Drain—A second editorial on the same page says "the brain drain has been reversed until the next outbreak of violence, but that should not divert attention from the fact that qualified people continue to leave South Africa in large, if decreasingly large, numbers." "The continued loss of people this country needs to keep if it is to grow and prosper cannot be stemmed by law or regulation. A change in military service would help induce newly qualified graduates to stay; the rest depends on a perception of this country's future. If the politicians want to know how they're doing, they might look at the emigration figures as a barometer of confidence."

SOWETAN

Electrified Border Fence 'Uncivilized'—"While this country may not think it owes the people of Mozambique anything, we cannot help but feel to blame for some of the tragedies and miseries enacted in that area of southern Africa," remarks Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 September in its page 6 editorial. "South Africa held most of the neighbouring states to ransom for reasons that they often could not control." The erection of an electrified fence to "keep Mozambican refugees out of this country was shameful. It does not matter that South African nationals had to be protected from thousands of people streaming across the Komatiport border. It was uncivilised and crude to put up a fence that was electrified, a fence that could and did probably kill quite a lot of people. We cannot forget the fact too, that many blacks from the neighbouring states have done a lot to help us mine gold in South Africa."

CITY PRESS

Nujoma Return Welcomed—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 17 September in a page 10 editorial joins namibians "in their jubilation at the welcoming of their hero, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader, Sam Nujoma." "How we wish that scene could have been in South Africa when we welcome ANC [African National Congress] leader, Oliver Tambo, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] leader Johnson Mlambo and BCM [Black Consciousness Movement] of Azania leader, Mosibudi Mangena." CITY PRESS hopes "one day we will be in a position to celebrate our freedom."

Protest Marches 'Beginning of Greater Things'—In his "My Way" column on the same page, Khulu Sibiyi

writes the mass protest marches in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Port Elizabeth were "the beginning of greater things to come in this country." "For a long time the natives have been complaining but doing little about apartheid laws. After apparently exhausting every available means of telling the government to release political prisoners; to unban their legitimate organisations; to talk to their authentic leaders and above all to stop police brutality, they now believe a show of strength is the only way out." Sibiyi believes "De Klerk and his government will find themselves painted into a corner if they allow people to continue demonstrating while the state of emergency is still in force. It has to be lifted soon."

CAPE TIMES

Call for Reform of Police Practices—Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 15 September state President F.W. de Klerk "needs to order a wider review of NP [National Party] security policies." The South African Police "has become an instrument of political repression. This has been happening for so long and on such a scale in South Africa that it has come to be accepted as normal, even by people who would regard themselves as democrats." Therefore, "a change of philosophy and the scrapping of restrictive statutes which the police have been required to enforce for the sake of crushing dissent" is needed. "Constitutional reform will not get off the ground without drastic reform of police philosophy and practice. Unless this is done the promise of the De Klerk era will rapidly turn sour."

DIE BURGER

CP Seeks Personal Interests Above National Interests—"For the Conservative Party [CP] the national interests are clearly of less importance when it believes it can make some political gains," says a page 20 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 15 September. Referring to the House of Assembly debate, DIE BURGER says: "While the nationalist government assured that with the help of the police the past general election could take place peacefully in most parts of the country, the official opposition in the House of Assembly found it necessary to pretend it was the only party on the side of law and order. What arrogance!"

New Cabinet Signals 'Sense of Purpose'—"A sense of purpose is the message one gets from the composition of Mr F.W. de Klerk's new cabinet and deputy ministers' corps," observes Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 18 September in a page 10 editorial. "Seen as a whole, there is a good mixture of experience and youth in this team that must tackle one of the most decisive political tasks in the country's history. It is clear the government is mindful it needs to improve its communication with the public and give attention to its image, something which has been lacking in the past, much to its detriment."

BEELD

Viljoen Key Man in Cabinet—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 September writes in a page 10 editorial that "the team with which Mr F.W. de Klerk wants to tackle his task is an interesting mixture of youth and experience, and of pragmatism and idealism." "The key man is clearly Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the man who will be responsible for getting negotiation going in which all South Africans will participate." "Dr Viljoen is known to be a good listener. We hope that the negotiation net will be extended as widely as possible so that genuine leaders of the various groups are negotiated with." "Dr Viljoen has a formidable task ahead of him, but he cannot get a better point of departure than Mr de Klerk's recent words: 'Let those who have preconditions for negotiation bring them to the negotiation table'."

Nujoma Credibility—In a second editorial on the same page BEELD says "before SWAPO's Mr Sam Nujoma returned to Namibia, there was a question about his credibility." "Years ago he said there were 80,000 SWAPO refugees in Angola and Zambia, and the United Nations has paid a subsidy every year to maintain these refugees." "Now, only 41,000 have turned up in Namibia, and Mr Nujoma has said that about 50 percent have chosen not to disrupt their studies." "It is ridiculous for anyone to think that people believe his story." "The SWAPO leader must set a high price on integrity if he wants Namibians to trust him."

Government Must Release Mandela for Start of Talks—"The guidelines for a great indaba are already spelled out in the promotion of constitutional development act that was approved last year, as Dr Gerrit Viljoen pointed out in an interview," says Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 19 September in a page 8 editorial. "It provides for the appointment of representatives from virtually every formal black community in the country." "Naturally, the government can create the perfect atmosphere for the start of the great indaba by releasing Nelson Mandela and convincing him to become a participant. It will place the whole undertaking on a level that will be irresistible to certain foreigners."

THE NAMIBIAN

Editor Urges Investigation Into 'White Wolves'—Commenting on the death of SWAPO official Anton Lubowski, editor Gwen Lister notes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 15 September "whatever attempts may be made by certain people to imply that his death was not 'political', I know that this is not the case." The authorities "know that there has been a concerted campaign against those people who are outspoken in their views and who make no secret of their political ideals. They are aware of those people who are targeted now. They know that there is a 'death list' in existence, and it is high time they troubled themselves to find out more about the so-called 'White Wolves' whom they claim do not exist."

Right Wing Elements Seek Namibian Election 'Chaos'

The page 7 editorial says the "assassination" of Anton Lubowski "has drawn attention to forces in our midst which are intent on causing a situation of total chaos. They are without doubt right-wing elements who are nevertheless more dangerous because of this. They apparently feel they have nothing to gain in the process of free and fair elections, and nothing to lose by committing actions of violence against those they see as the 'enemy'."

THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER

Editorial on Nujoma Remarks—"Mr Sam Nujoma's speech yesterday [14 September] on his arrival in SWA [South-West Africa] was made in broad daylight. We want to know if what he says in the light of day, is also applicable in the dark of night," asks the page 2 editorial in Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English on 15 September. "Compare the public outcry on Advocate Lubowski's death with that of SWAPO's cross-border attack on April 1. The scales just do not balance. Something is the matter. South-West Africans and the international community must take note!"

* Afrikaner Broederbond Crosses Party Lines

34000798a Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Aug 89 p 11

[Article by David Breier: "Broeders All: Even in DP"; "Top-Secret Afrikaner Organisation Has No Political Boundaries"]

[Text] Wynand Malan ain't a heavy—he's my Broeder. And so are quite a few other prominent Democratic Party [DP] personalities.

The SUNDAY STAR confirmed this week that the DP is well-represented in the secret Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) which includes in its membership such well-known Nats as President P.W. Botha and Mr F. W. de Klerk.

In fact, the entire Cabinet belongs to the Broederbond. So when they attack the DP, it is often a case of Broeder against Broeder.

It means that prominent DP members rub shoulders with prominent Nats at hush-hush AB meetings called to discuss the future of the volk.

There is nothing to distinguish a DP Broeder from a Nat Broeder—not even a left-handed handshake.

The Broederbond was once the feared elite of Afrikaner Nationalism, but since the Conservative Party [CP] broke away from the Nats in 1982, the AB lost much of its power and has become a verligte-dominated think-tank.

This week the SUNDAY STAR approached six prominent Afrikaans-speaking personalities associated to a greater or lesser extent with the DP.

Four confirmed their AB membership and two denied they had ever been members—although the Conservative Party mouth-piece DIE PATRIOT maintains all six are Broeders and that this had precipitated a crisis in the AB.

DIE PATRIOT claimed a number of Broeders had resigned from the AB in February in protest at its DP membership.

The four confirmed AB members are DP co-leader Mr Malan; the chairman of the DP management board, Mr "Lang David" de Villiers; Professor Sampie Terreblanche, the DP's economic adviser; the Professor Wimpie de Klerk, who drew up the DP policy but has not joined the party.

The two who denied their AB membership are former Nat Senator Kobus Jordaan, standing for the DP in Umhlanga, and another former Nat, Mr Jannie Momberg, standing for the DP in Simon's Town.

Mr Malan, one of the DP's leadership troika, said in an interview that "it is known that I am a member (of the AB)".

He said there was no crisis in the organisation and he attacked the pettiness and "bankruptcy" of the CP for making capital out of the issue.

Mr Malan added that the AB included members of the CP as well as members of the NP [National Party] and DP.

"The Broederbond is not in the political arena and is not a political party. It is an Afrikaner organisation with members from all three political parties including the CP, and it is right that they should be there," he said.

Mr de Villiers confirmed his AB membership. He too denied there was any crisis in the organisation.

"It is an organisation with members of all political persuasions. It is a think-tank where people with different views can exchange ideas," he said.

Professor de Klerk said that because of the AB's ethical code, he could not confirm his membership, but he admitted it had long been said he was a member and he had never denied it.

Professor de Klerk said Afrikaans organisations such as the AB had reached the stage of maturity where they could accommodate members with different political affiliations.

Professor Terreblanche confirmed his AB membership outright and said he had no problems at all about belonging to the organisation which, he said, was a cultural body and not a political party.

Mr Momberg said he had never belonged to the AB, but he understood how DIE PATRIOT had made the mistake of attributing membership to him.

Mr Momberg said he had a cousin who also came from Stellenbosch, whose name was also Jan Momberg and who was also a wine farmer, generally known as "Stil Jan" Momberg. "I am known as Jan Bek," Mr Momberg added.

"Stil Jan is a member of the Broederbond. I have never been," he said.

Mr Momberg (Jan Bek, that is) said he regarded the AB as a "small clique sitting in high judgment of who is the better Afrikaner".

Mr Jordaan also rejected allegations that he had ever belonged to the AB. "I am my own man. I have never been put into a straitjacket." He said he belonged to the FAK but had never belonged to any secret organisation.

Mr Jordaan said he thought the CP assumed him to be a Broeder because he had been a Nat senator and commissioner-general in Gazankulu.

Mr Z. B. du Toit, editor of DIE PATRIOT, remained adamant that his information from within the AB was that both Mr Momberg and Mr Jordaan were Broederbonders.

* Railway Union Pushes Ahead for Recognition

34000800a Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 11-17 Aug 89 p 16

[Article: "Sarhwi Set for Recognition Bid"]

[Text] The SA [South Africa] Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (Sarhwi) has forced the question of recognition back onto the agenda and is set to meet the SA Transport Services (Sats) within the next few weeks to thrash out an interim agreement.

This is the furthest that the union has gone towards securing recognition since the 1987 strike in the Southern Transvaal region, when the question of recognition was first thrust to the fore.

Sarhwi decided to push ahead with recognition at its first ever national shop stewards' council meeting in Bloemfontein last weekend. The fact that Sarhwi was able to convene a national meeting of shop stewards is seen as signalling a major organisational advance for the union.

Most railwayworkers' strikes have until now been regional in character and the union has been unable to forge a concrete national identity.

The consolidation of the national council follows the union's special national congress decision to build regional and national structures.

From an organisational point of view, the shop stewards' council puts the union in a position to challenge Sats at a national level and enables it to embark on a coordinated campaign around recognition and a living wage.

The national shop stewards' council has also, for the first time, placed the union in a position to work out a programme of action to give concrete meaning to national unity among railway workers.

The meeting was also addressed by Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo and its success was applauded by SA Congress of Trade Union's general secretary John Nkadameng.

Sats' agreement to meet Sarhwi comes after the union warned that shop stewards were expecting the union to report back positively on a proposed meeting with bosses over recognition. This meeting was scheduled to take place before the end of last month.

But Sats failed to honour a Saccola meeting on July 21 where it was expected to confirm the July 31 meeting.

"This matter was raised with Saccola and the urgency of a meeting to discuss recognition was stressed," says Sarhwi general secretary Martin Sebakwane.

Sats has since written to Sarhwi indicating its willingness to meet with the union.

Delegates at the national shop stewards' council meeting raised a number of issues that they want included in an interim agreement, one of which is the right to strike.

Dispute and grievance procedures are high up on the agenda for the meeting with Sats.

Sarhwi is also expected to extract a commitment from Sats to stop the victimisation of Sarhwi members. The union says that senior leadership of union has been singled out for attack. Leaders have either been dismissed or transferred.

Sarhwi national treasurer Elliot Sogoni and first vice-president Johnny Potgieter have both been fired while the union's president, Justice Langa, has been transferred to a section at Jan Smuts Airport where he has little access to other workers.

A matter that has caused Sarhwi great concern is the question of stop order facilities and access to its members.

The drop in the union's paid up membership, as reflected in Cosatu's latest biennial report, is a direct result of Sats' refusal to grant the union stop order facilities and its denial of access to signed up members.

Sebakwane says the cooperation between Bophuthatswana police and Sats will also be raised at this meeting.

According to the Sarhwi general secretary, the homeland's president, Lucas Mangope, has accused his union of being central to the resistance around the incorporation of Leeuwfontein and Braklaagte into the homeland.

Sabakwane alleges that homeland police have been allowed into Sats premises to arrest Sarhwi members from the two areas.

Many workers have as a result been staying away from work for fear of arrest.

A range of other issues, including the pension fund, medical aid, insurance, a living wage of \$1,500 a month and the re-instatement of dismissed East London strikers, will be raised at the Sats meeting.

*** Government Stops Property Buying by Foreigners**

34000803a Cape Town CAPE TIMES
in English 11 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Audrey D'Angelo]

[Text] The government yesterday scrapped financial rand deals by overseas buyers of South African farms and residential property.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, made the announcement yesterday and a spokesman for his department said the action was taken after pressure from people, mainly in the Western Cape, who complained that foreigners were buying up historic farms and pushing up property prices in areas like Clifton.

The system has been strongly criticised for giving foreign buyers an edge over South African buyers.

Prime residential properties on the Atlantic seaboard and some of the country's most prestigious wine farms have been the targets of foreign investors since the scheme was introduced in 1986.

Last night Mr Du Plessis said overseas buyers would no longer be able to pay half the cost of purchases at the financial rate of exchange.

Under Pressure

"The demand from abroad for these properties may therefore be discouraged to some extent."

The minister has been under pressure for months to withdraw the concession, which gave foreign buyers an effective discount of between 15 and 20 percent, depending on the going rate of the financial rate.

Mr Du Plessis told Parliament in April that since 1985 a total of R1,275 billion had been invested in property in South Africa [SA] through financial rands.

However, of this, R52 million had been invested in agricultural property and R306.6 million in residential property. About R917 million was spent on commercial property.

But estate agents specialising in such sales—some of whom have opened offices in London and sent teams with multi-million property portfolios to Britain, Europe and the U.S.—were not disheartened last night. They

said the rand is so weak against the British pound and other currencies that local properties will still be cheap to overseas buyers.

The executive director of the SA Property Owners' Association (Sapoa), Mr Peter Erasmus, said the change would hardly affect the property market.

Psychological Effect

"As long as the rand remains a cheap currency, South African properties will continue to remain cheap for foreign buyers. Investors are more concerned with finding good investments than going bargain-hunting round the world."

Mr Lawrence Seeff, managing director of the Seeff Property Organisation, said the loss of the finrand concession meant that residential property would cost overseas buyers about 20 percent more and this might have a psychological effect on them. "But with L100,000 they will still be able to buy a property costing nearly R500,000."

Mr Carl Scheppening, managing director of the Board of Executors Properties, said that finrand transactions were only a small percentage of total property sales and the withdrawal of this concession "will hardly dent the property market".

* Greatest RSC Allocation Goes to Soweto

34000803h Johannesburg THE STAR in English
16 Aug 89 p 3

[Article by Stan Hlophe]

[Text] The Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council (RSC) has set aside R162.8 million for the upgrading of services and projects in 14 councils in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area for this financial year.

Soweto will receive the lion's share of R50.6 million, Diepmeadow (R31.6 million), Alexandra (R24.8m) and

Dobsonville (R6.2 million). The five townships have been allocated a total of R113.2 million.

The balance goes to Davidsonville (R1.5 million) Ennerdale (R14.3 million), Johannesburg (R14.3 million), Lenasia (R4.6 million), Randburg (R2 million), Roodepoort (R6.8 million), Sandton (R2.5 million) and South Western (R3.6 million).

According to Mr J. M. Griffiths, RSC chairman, the RSC was a mechanism to create a forum where all population groups could meet and decide on the distribution of funds.

The body was formed to help local authorities which have no revenue for development.

"It is a model of consensus. No group takes a decision to the detriment of others. The RSCs are able to provide cultural, recreational, and health facilities at cheaper tariffs to the consumers.

"We provide most funds at non-repayable rates except for electricity, water and sewerage where the local authorities pay back at an interest rate of 10 percent.

"More than 45 percent of the total budget has been allocated to smaller councils. However, every local authority is given the right to apply for funds annually. All the local bodies have at least one representative and maximum of five," he said.

Computer Equipment

Mr Griffiths said in his annual report that his council had recently approved a report on the feasibility of providing computer equipment to enable Soweto, Diepmeadow, Dobsonville, and Alexandra to upgrade the system for the collection of rents.

Projects which are under way in Greater Soweto and Alexandra include: the reconstruction of old Potchefstroom Road, existing roads, storm-water drainage, electrical reticulation, high-mast lighting, service reticulation, repair of meter cubicles, upgrading of hostels, libraries, taxi ranks, purchase of refuse bins, renovating stadiums, golf courses, swimming pools, and wiring of old houses.

Angola

Peace Process Said 'Back to Square One'

LD1909221189 Lisbon Radio Renascenca
in Portuguese to Europe 1800 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] The Angolan peace process is again back to square one. The Kinshasa summit of eight African heads of state has failed to come up with an agreement. Antonio Pacheco reports:

[Pacheco] With every new regional summit on the Angolan peace process it is becoming increasingly clear that there exists no real basis for beginning direct peace negotiations between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

The Kinshasa summit of Monday and Tuesday [18, 19 September] proved that the understandings of last June were neither sufficiently clear nor sufficiently substantial regarding both the various stages of the peace process and to the specific undertakings of the two warring sides, the MPLA and UNITA.

The sole objective of the eight African heads of state in Kinshasa was to force the leaders of the two Angolan factions to commit themselves to respecting the Gbadolite accords redrafted in a more moderate, modified, and somewhat diluted version.

The UNITA president did not attend the summit and, what is worse, the eight African heads of state did not deem the emissary sent to Kinshasa by Jonas Savimbi as having sufficient seniority.

Malawi

Mozambican Emissary Meets President Banda

EA1909132589 Nairobi KNA in English 0645 GMT
19 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Lilongwe, Malawi, 19th September (PANA)—Malawi Life President Hastings Kamuzu Banda is keen to see peace in Mozambique restored, Mozambican minister of transport and communications, Armando Guebuza said on Monday.

The Mozambican minister told newsmen after an audience with Life President Banda in the capital, Lilongwe, that the Malawi leader showed that he supported the peace initiatives taken recently by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

"There is very positive response from him in the sense that we should develop the atmosphere that can make it possible to go into talks and reach peace," he said.

Guebuza said that at the talks, during which he delivered a special message from President Chissano, they discussed the Nacala railway line which links Malawi to Mozambique's Indian Ocean Port of Nacala. [passage omitted]

The Mozambican minister said that his government, with the support of Malawi, was doing its best to see that the corridor was reopened for commercial purposes as soon as possible. Commenting on the message he delivered, Guebuza said: "I am pleased that it was very well received and I am going back home with good news". He did not reveal the nature of the message. The minister has since left Malawi for home.

* President Receives Delegation of Asians

34000787c Blantyre DAILY TIMES
in English 3 Aug 89 p 1

[Excerpts] His excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, yesterday reiterated that Asians are free to live and do business in Malawi as long as they did not conduct themselves in manners contrary to the country's wishes.

The Life President was speaking at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre when a number of Asians from the business, professional and industrial sectors, led by Mrs Sattar Sacranie, called on him to congratulate him on the occasion of the country's Silver Jubilee of Independence.

Addressing the group, the Ngwazi noted that before he came back home in 1958 the white colonialists, the Asians and coloureds regarded Africans as inferior.

"Those days are gone," the Ngwazi said, adding that the country was no longer a British Protectorate, but an independent sovereign state.

The Ngwazi warned that he would not allow any Asians, particularly those with British citizenship, to conduct themselves in any manner contrary to the country's wishes. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the moving of the Asian business community from the country's rural areas to urban centres, the Ngwazi said that he did that on purpose because he wanted indigenous Malawians to learn business.

He noted that there was some resentment after the decision was made, but after some time he was told that the Asians were making more money in towns and cities than they did in rural areas. [passage omitted]

* Third Phase of Import Liberalization Begins

34000787d Blantyre DAILY TIMES
in English 8 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The third phase of the country's import liberalisation programme, will come into effect on Monday, August 14.

Making the announcement a press release issued jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of Malawi said that under the third phase the remaining 25 percent of raw materials, industrial spare parts and intermediate goods, including spare parts related to commercial transport as well as some consumer goods, will be liberalised.

The release said that the list containing the additional liberalised items has been made available to all branches of commercial banks.

The first phase of the import liberalisation programme started on February 1 last year during which 25 percent of raw materials and industrial spare parts were liberalised.

In the second phase, which commenced on August 8 last year, the liberalised items included a further 50 percent of raw materials, industrial spare parts and some intermediate finished goods.

The import liberalisation programme is aimed at enhancing economic activity and industrial development through timely provision of intermediate inputs and promotion of efficiency in the use of scarce resources by the manufacturing industry, the release said.

Mauritius

* SA Holds 60 Percent of Tourism Market

34190345b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 18 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Raj Gowrea: "Tourism in 1989: Predicted Income of Three Billion Rupees"]

[Text] For the end of this year, income from the tourism industry is estimated at three billion rupees. This projection takes into account a rise in the number of tourists. This figure reached the 119,900 mark during this year's first quarter, meaning an 11-percent increase. Also noted is a progression in what tourists spend, which, for the period January-June 1989, reached 1,337 million rupees, compared to 1,172 million rupees spent during the same period last year.

According to the latest official statistics, the largest number of tourists came from France, Reunion, and South Africa, with 72,220 tourists or 60 percent of the market. France continues to be a major tourist market, since it accounts for 50 percent of European tourists alone (25,660). Next come the Federal Republic of Germany (7,940), Italy (7,480), the United Kingdom (6,400), and Switzerland (4,300). During the first quarter of this year, the number of South Africans who had visited the country rose to 18,160 compared to 17,200 for the same period last year, meaning a rise of just 6 percent. A 16-percent increase was recorded for Reunionese tourists, or approximately 28,400. According to projections, between now and the end of 1989, some 270,000 tourists will visit the country.

Furthermore, a primary study has revealed that a tourist spends an average of 11,150 rupees, depending on the length of his stay, compared to 10,860 rupees last year. This works out to a 3-percent increase, but in real terms, this rise is somewhat weaker than the rises reported in 1987 and 1988, when it hovered around 23 percent.

As for the hotel occupancy rate, according to the latest statistics, it dropped from 66 to 60 percent between January-June 1988 and the last quarter. The decrease in the room occupancy rate can be explained by the increase in the number of available rooms and beds. Of the 64 hotels in operation in the country as of last June, the number of available rooms and beds was 3,450, and 7,109, respectively, so as to supply the growing demand.

Finally, a review of airline operations shows that a 12-percent growth was recorded in passenger traffic, meaning 5 percent less in comparison with January-June 1988. For the just completed quarter, the number of arrivals and departures was 166,610 and 182,160 respectively.

* IBRD Agrees to Urgency of Sugar Plan

34190345c Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 17 Aug 89 pp 1, 12

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche: "The World Bank Reviews the Sugar Action Plan; Minister Dulloo: 'The World Bank Is Satisfied With Our Progress'"]

[Text] A delegation from the World Bank has been in Mauritius since last week as part of a "mid-term review" of the "Sugar Action Plan" that is receiving \$30 million in support for the 1985-90 period. Thus far, the members of the delegation have had a series of discussions with, notably, the minister of agriculture, Madun Dulloo; the director of the Economic Planning Unit, Mr Bheenick; and officials of the Finance Ministry. They have also visited the four "Farmers' Service Centres" and talked with the directors of the "Mauritius Sugar Authority," the "Irrigation Authority," and the "Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute," among others.

These different working sessions permitted the delegation to be brought up to date on how the plan is being carried out and to examine future projects.

According to the minister for agriculture, Madun Dulloo, the delegation said it was pleased with the progress achieved under the "Sugar Industry Efficiency Scheme."

Discussions with the minister for agriculture also centered on the need for greater coverage of "factory areas" by the "Farmers' Service Centres." An increase in the number of these centers is planned. In addition, it has been agreed that the Farmers' Service Centres will concentrate more on clearing fields of stones, soil analysis, production of plant cuttings, etc. The need to reorganize planters within the "Land Management Unit" was also emphasized.

Furthermore, the World Bank and the government reached a consensus on the urgency of a plan of action that would include clearing fields of stones, mechanization, and irrigation.

Basically, this program would make it possible to make certain underused land profitable again, thus allowing agricultural work to become diversified. To achieve this goal, rational use of water resources is most important.

This is why a reorganization of certain parastate agencies, the Irrigation Authority being one, is under serious review.

Furthermore, it has been agreed that emphasis will be placed on developing two agricultural sectors such as horticulture and meat and milk production.

In the case of horticulture, Mauritius has shown what it can accomplish by becoming the second-largest producer in the world.

The members of the World Bank delegation are Mrs Vijaya Mackandilal and Messrs V. Venkatesan, Z. Matmor, M. Turner, and Salmon. Mr Chiv Kumar, who arrived on Friday, left on Sunday.

Mozambique

Chissano Role in Angolan Peace Talks Noted

*MB1909181289 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] President Chissano returned to Maputo early this evening after attending the summit meeting of the eight African heads of state on the Angolan peace process. Joaquim Chissano made a brief stopover in Harare today where he held talks with President Robert Mugabe. Our correspondent Machado da Graca covered the meetings and has further details:

[Da Graca] The peace processes for Angola and Mozambique were behind President Joaquim Chissano's visit to Zaire and Zimbabwe.

In Zaire, after long hours of debate aboard the Kamanyola presidential vessel, the heads of state of Angola, Congo, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe drafted a declaration that President Mobutu Sese Seko will present to Jonas Savimbi to sign.

According to information we have been able to obtain, this declaration follows the general guidelines of the Gbadolite verbal agreement. With this action, the heads of state present at the summit seemed to once and for all want to put an end to Jonas Savimbi's contradictory statements following the Gbadolite summit. This game which is only possible because of the significant support still enjoyed by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] jeopardizes the peaceful solution being sought to a war that has caused death and destruction for the past 14 years.

In Harare, the topic of discussion is believed to have been the peace process in Mozambique inasmuch as Zimbabwean sources have revealed that President Robert Mugabe is expected to leave for Nairobi tomorrow for talks with President Daniel arap Moi, in their capacity as mediators in the peace process at the request of the Mozambican authorities.

Just as was the case in previous meetings between Mugabe and Moi, it is thought that a Mozambican delegation led by

Political Bureau member Armando Guebuza would assist the Zimbabwean leader at the meeting.

Armando Guebuza was recently in Malawi where he delivered a message from President Joaquim Chissano to President Hastings Banda. The Malawian president recently stated that he supported the Mozambican peace process and that he was ready to do everything possible for that objective.

Zambia

Border Agreement Signed With Zaire 19 Sep

*AB1909124289 Dakar PANA in English 1044 GMT
19 Sep 89*

[Text] Lusaka, 19 Sept. (ZANA/PANA)—Zambia and Zaire have signed a border treaty in an unprecedented move that brought to an end an almost century-old problem and redefined the border between the two countries.

The treaty describes a new boundary between Zambia and Zaire covering the area from Lake Tanganyika, through Lake Mweru at the north-western Zambian border with Zaire and Luapula River running due south from the lake to the Meridian of Mpata.

Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu described the signing of the treaty as a demonstration of Africa's ability to solve its border disputes amicably if left alone by outside forces.

The two countries are the first African countries to solve a border dispute peacefully through negotiations in accordance with the OAU and UN Charters without outside help or going to the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

"The signing of this treaty is truly a proud moment for Africa. It shows that left to themselves, African countries are sufficiently mature to resolve even the most serious of problems in an amicable manner," Kaunda said.

The treaty, signed Monday at Nsele, 60 kilometres east of Kinshasa, culminating many years of work by a joint committee of experts appointed at Gbadolite in 1982. [sentence as received] This committee comprised lawyers, administrators, cartographers, military personnel and other supporting staff.

The signing of the treaty by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, was witnessed by Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Denis Sassou Nguesso of Congo, Omar Bongo of Gabon, Joachim Chissano of Mozambique, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe.

The leaders were in Kinshasa for continued talks on the Angolan-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] reconciliation.

Kaunda told the gathering that the border problem between the two countries had defied solution since 1894.

* Debt Repayment Should Be Renegotiated or Ended

34000633a Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 3 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Sam Phiri]

[Text] There is a group of small time businessmen from down south who are infamous for keeping special promises at unusual hours. They wake you up very early in the morning on the day you promised to return whatever you owed them.

They are entitled to it, but put it in another way, if you borrowed from an Shylock and at an appointed time you default, you should be prepared to surrender a pound of your very dear flesh. He too may be entitled to it.

In Shylock's case, the original agreement is clear: You either pay him back or allow him to scrap off the stated amount of flesh from your body.

Unfortunately that is the unpalatable situation that Zambia finds itself in this time. This country owes people money which has to be paid back.

Parliament was recently told that Zambia owes the outside world more than six billion dollars. This is no small amount for a Third World country that depends for most of its earnings on a third rate commodity that is least yearned for in the developed north.

In Kwacha terms, Zambia's debt calculates to something like K90 billion. This is almost equal to all the wealth that is in the country today.

What this means is that if our Shylocks came all at once to demand their money or take out whatever there is in our household, Zambia would be left bare.

All the factories, roads, houses, blocks of offices, schools, colleges, the two universities, police posts, prisons and sports complexes would be lifted shoulder high and flown to Europe and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) head office in Washington.

Prospect

The prospect is as fearsome as it sounds. What is more worrying is that there is no indication at the moment to give credence to the hope that Zambia will be able to pay back this debt.

If anything, the facts that have to be faced are that Zambia is essentially a poor nation. It does not generate enough income to sustain its economic activities and what is more the debt has been increasing almost daily.

At independence, the new Zambian Government inherited a debt of only K56 million which was borrowed on behalf of this country by the colonialists.

One way of explaining this rather unnecessary loan—at the time—is that the departing authorities wanted to

ensure that the new government was tied to the apron strings of the West from the beginning.

They appear to have succeeded for barely five years after independence, Zambia was K111 million in the red with, mainly Western financiers.

Many people believe that the price copper was selling in London, this figure was within manageable limits. But subsequent events proved otherwise.

At the end of the Vietnam war, copper prices dramatically dropped as the United States manufactured fewer bombs and bullets. At the same time in Zambia, it was a period when the black Government was systematically legitimising itself.

The expectations aroused during the struggle for independence required that Government provides a reasonable base for the future development of the country.

Slogans and promises of the struggle had to be transformed into tangible projects which in Zambia's case took the form of various welfare schemes.

So, thousands of kilometres of paved and tarred roads were built, hundreds of schools were constructed and so were bridges and other infrastructural necessities of the time. But all this was on borrowed money.

The belief in the corridors of political power then was that Zambia with its immense natural resources would be able to pay back all the loans.

Then there was the challenge provided by Ian Smith who unilaterally declared independence in the then Rhodesia. According to the United Nations General Assembly, mandatory sanctions had to be applied against the rebels by all countries.

Zambia was excused after the world body recognised Zambia's unique and uncharacteristically heavy dependence on Rhodesia.

At the time, Zambia was a mere extension of the Rhodesian economy. This was a direct result of the one-way links forged during the 10-year lifespan of the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1953-63).

But all the same, the youthful UNIP [United National Independence Party] progressives took on the revolutionary task of cutting off links with Smith's Rhodesia in an attempt at speeding up the freedom process in that country.

This resulted in the speedy building of the Tazara rail line which was financed through a K300 million interest free loan from Chairman Mao's China. The Kariba North Bank electric scheme was built from K29 million borrowed from the World Bank.

As everyone knows, the World Bank is the twin sister to the IMF. This means from that moment on, we were engaged to these less than attractive sisters.

So at the time when Zambia was putting up a brave face by celebrating the tenth independence anniversary with pomp and splendour which included an official visit by the last prime minister of the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Sir Roy Welensky in 1974 the nation owed other people K12,195.2 million at the current exchange rate.

This rose to K41.6 billion by 1982. Then Zambia was spending well over 47 percent of the foreign exchange earned from export sales on paying back some of these debts.

But the funny thing about these loans is that most had high interest rates ranging from three to seven percent.

So although Zambia was paying back part of this debt, by 1982 it had substantially failed thereby falling back on these annual payment arrears to the tune of K9,600 million. Then all those organisations and countries who loaned us money became very worried.

It was slowly becoming clear that Zambia was unable to pay back the debts. This was bad on two counts. Firstly, fewer and fewer countries were willing to lend us more money.

Secondly, without the inflow of this borrowed money, the Government could no longer maintain the schools, hospitals, roads and other services which were built soon after independence.

Zambia's affair with the IMF lasted for nearly 10 years until Labour Day in 1987 which saw an abrupt and acrimonious parting of ways. Then Zambia was spending well over 74 percent of its export earnings on servicing debts which by the end of the year had topped K83.2 billion.

The New Economic Recovery Programme (NERP) was put in place and as we have seen, two years later (in 1989) the debt had reached an all-time high of K96 [word indistinct].

So if history is a good teacher, all these figures go to show that Zambia is unable to pay back its debts. Firstly, because the amount owed is too big for a small Third World economy like ours.

Secondly, any debt can only be paid back when the debtor has sufficient income. As the saying goes, you cannot draw blood from a stone.

Lastly, most of the loans borrowed in the 1960s had ridiculously high interest rates. This means that whenever we fail to pay, the debt increases by leaps and bounds.

If the Shylocks at the IMF cannot accept to have these loans renegotiated under new terms then they should be told to their faces that we will not pay. They can jump into the lake.

If Zambia and other OAU and non-aligned movement (Nam) members acted as a block refusing to pay back all these ridiculous amounts, the debt problem would be solved in a day.

Already two voices in the Nam have advised others to think along these lines. They are those of Cuba's Fidel Castro and Libya's Muammar Gaddafi.

* Renewed Relations With Iran, Aid Hailed

34000633b Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 4 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The five scholarships Iran has afforded Zambia in the vital areas of agriculture, engineering and medicine and the offer of medical assistance in the fight against the ever-present malaria marks the beginning of tangible cooperation between the two countries and should help unravel further the real nature of revolutionary Iran.

The forward movement in relations between the two countries comes shortly after a fully-fledged Iranian ambassador presented his credentials to President Kaunda and the formation last week of a Zambia/Iran cultural association.

The improving relations between the two countries is a step in the right direction and is not exactly unusual. Iran like Zambia is a non-aligned country which shares the same views on many international issues.

And whatever else those who view the Iranian revolution in a less than favourable light might have to say, she has since the overthrow of the Shah moved rapidly to integrate herself in the community of developing countries.

The Shah had little time for African or Third World issues and concentrated on exchanging oil for arms with the developed world. But revolutionary Iran has, for instance, taken a strong stand against apartheid in South Africa even though under the Shah she was a leading trading partner.

Since 1979, Iran has opened at least 26 diplomatic missions in Africa. This is a far cry from the arrogant Iran of the Shah which treated an OAU mission which went to Tehran to discuss Iran's ties with South Africa as an uninvited nuisance. The new Iran does certainly have a more noble set of principles than mere profit and playing the master's game.

Of course, the problems which followed the overthrow of the Shah did a lot to distort the real aims of the men who overthrew the Shah and did not endear the new Iran to the vested interests. But it is the nature of a revolution that it is never a tea party. This is why we hope that Iran will not be the violent country that has been known since the overthrow of the reactionary Shah regime.

Zambia is therefore right to take a fresh look at the new Iran.

It is our fervent hope that the rapidly developing relations between Zambia and Iran will therefore help the peoples of the two countries to understand each other more fully and independently.

It is, as a matter of fact, an objective of Zambian foreign policy to increase cooperation and understanding among nations. We hope that with Iran we are beginning to get close to something like this objective.

* GDR Help Asked in Training Health Workers

34000633c Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA*
in English 29 Jul 89 p 5

[Text] Zambia has asked for help in the training of health personnel and technicians from German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Chairman of the Appointments and Disciplinary Subcommittee of the Central Committee Cde Clement Mwananshiku said in Lusaka yesterday there was big shortfall of medical staff and such assistance would be highly appreciated.

He told a two-man GDR delegation that called on him at Freedom House, training was an important aspect of development.

Zambia was grateful for assistance GDR offered in the training of Party cadres in that country.

Graduates from the socialist training schools performed "very well" when they returned and Zambia would benefit more if the training programme was extended to other areas of development.

Head of the delegation Dr Wolfgang Herger a member of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party said his country was pleased to continue training Zambian Party cadres.

Cde Herger is accompanied by Dr Hartmurt Koenig also a member of that country's central committee.

* Steep Prices After Decontrol; Restraint Needed

34000634a Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA*
in English 8 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] We have consistently argued that the steep price increases announced by most companies soon after Government lifted price controls on all commodities, except mealie meal, cannot be justified. Most charges effected after the recent devaluation and price decontrols are outrageous.

The notion that the viability of any business concern depends solely on the price of its products is a fallacy.

Lest we are misunderstood, we are not so naive to think that prices would remain static even after the rigid controls were removed by the State. One does not need to be an economist to comprehend the obvious implications of the devaluation and the scrapping of price controls.

In the same vein one does not have to be a finance expert to note that the ruling prices in most shops do not reflect the actual costs incurred in the production of goods and services.

Quite often it is apparent that the production costs are highly exaggerated so as to justify the astronomical charges that have been slapped on various items.

Economic pricing, which businessmen had been advocating for quite some time, has assumed a totally different meaning. In Zambia today, economic pricing may well be synonymous with legalised exploitation.

We would like to believe that Indeco managing director Cde Dixie Zulu was serious when he cautioned marketing managers in the group to desist from such exploitative tendencies.

While we agree that our parastatals should operate like any other viable economic enterprise, it should be pointed out that State-owned companies must set a good example and refrain from charging exorbitant prices that have no bearing on production costs.

As Cde Zulu said managers must ensure that they "balance carefully the need to make profits and the heavy responsibility we have to the Zambian consumer".

We hope, however, that the top management at Indeco central will go further and ensure its directives are adhered to by all subsidiaries. Proper guidelines should be given to all managers involved in the key decision-making, particularly those dealing with the delicate question of prices.

Why, for instance, can't the holding companies have the final say in the pricing of products of their subsidiaries?

The onus is on the top executive in our parastatals to ensure that the move to decontrol prices is not abused by unscrupulous elements who may want to cover up their own inefficiencies. Unless some semblance of order is restored, the desired economic benefits won't be attained.

* Miners Riot, Protesting Low Wage Increases

34000634b Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA*
in English 7 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Hicks Sikazwe]

[Excerpts] Angry miners in Chingola yesterday burnt the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) branch offices in Nchanga North, burnt a police Land-Rover and smashed window panes at a ZCBC shop in protest against a 12 percent salary increase effected on July 1.

In an orgy of destruction the miners also stoned two fire brigade vehicles and chased MUZ branch officials from a meeting held at Buntungwa park to explain the recent package in which allowances were doubled and workers with more than ten children allowed to receive two bags of 50 kg mealie meal free.

Rampaging youths joined in the confusion and stormed a ZCBC shop and stole packets of sugar and other essentials.

Chingola district police chief Cde Vincent Mununga confirmed the disturbances saying several suspects had been picked up while many more were being tracked down.

When he rushed to Chingola from Kitwe he found part of the MUZ offices still burning. Furniture, stationery and other items worth thousands of Kwacha were destroyed.

Eye-witnesses said trouble started at about 11.00 hours when a chanting mob suddenly appeared and headed towards the MUZ offices.

"We ran away and locked ourselves in our houses for fear of being stoned," said one eye-witness who lies close to the MUZ offices.

The miners threw stones and other missiles at the offices before setting them on fire.

A nearby house had two window panes broken and the family had to flee as the miners became more violent.

Cde Mununga said his men and mine police officers managed to halt the protest and the situation was calm.

The burnt Land-Rover whose driver fled after the gear lever snapped was parked at Nchanga North police station. Later the stoned fire engine was sent to put off the fire.

MUZ branch chairman Cde Albert Chali said trouble began after he addressed a meeting in Kabundi East township at which the miners rejected the salary increases but welcomed the allowances.

Cde Chali said the miners were demanding that MUZ national chairman Cde Timothy Walamba should choose to either remain as their union chairman or as a Central Committee member.

Soon after Cde Chali moved to Buntungwa branch to address a similar meeting the crowd became rowdy when he touched on the issue of the 12 percent increase.

"They shouted and told us to get in touch with MUZ headquarters in Kitwe and inform them that the increases are too low. As my colleagues and I tried to explain the issue, they booed us and began encircling us while others began throwing stones.

"The situation became uncontrollable. We had to fight them off to escape a hail of stones," he said.

By afternoon yesterday Zambia police and mine policemen were going around townships picking up and talking to more suspects. [passage omitted]

Earlier in Kitwe some miners in Chamboli walked out of the meeting addressed by Nkana MUZ branch vice-chairman Cde Bonwell Mutangama when he announced that salaries had gone up by 12 percent.

Cde Mutangama said the union fought for more perks as salaries would be "savagely hacked" by tax. [passage omitted]

*** Bomb Damages ANC Property; No Injuries**

34000634c Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 31 Jul 89 p 1

[Excerpt] A powerful bomb exploded in Kamanga township in Lusaka in the early hours of yesterday ripping off a roof of a house belonging to the African National Congress [ANC] and damaging a wall fence.

The bomb shook many houses in the area shattering window panes and partly damaging the roof of one.

Confirming the explosion, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Cde Alex Shapi said no casualties were reported in the incident which occurred around 03.02 hours.

Cde Shapi attributed the incident to what he described as South African agents who were out to destroy the ANC and eliminate its leadership.

The ANC chief of staff Cde Chris Hawi said the bomb had been planted outside the wall fence and there were no casualties.

Cde Hawi said two people in the house at the time were not hurt.

The bomb must have been planted by enemies of the ANC, added Cde Hawi.

Zimbabwe

*** National Social Security Scheme Explained**

34000736b Harare THE HERALD in English
31 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo—The Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde John Nkomo, yesterday said that the national social security scheme which comes into effect this week will only award benefits to workers retiring after contributing for at least two years.

The recently enacted scheme is designed to eradicate the present high level of destitution caused in part by imbalances in some of the existing retirement schemes, and is to be made up of mandatory contributions of all employers and workers beginning this August.

Cde Nkomo assured those retiring in two to three years after the establishment of the scheme that their contributions and factors relating to their years of service would be taken into account to ensure that they benefited from the scheme.

"However, those who retire now or immediately after the establishment of the scheme would be looked after by the Department of Social Welfare under the public

assistance programme which assists the destitute or retired previously not catered for by current schemes.

"The scheme would also not only benefit the recipients but also the taxpayers who are currently being taxed heavily in order to look after the destitute," said Cde Nkomo.

The minister also said critics of the scheme, mostly within the private sector were merely being protective of their schemes.

* Party Integration Period May Be Extended

* Mugabe Statement

343000737a Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE
in English 29 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Harare—Substantial progress has been made in the integration of Zimbabwe's two main political parties, ZANU(PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] and PF-ZAPU [Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union], into a single party and the exercise is expected to be completed soon, President Mugabe said here yesterday.

Cde Mugabe, who is also President and first secretary of the ruling ZANU(PF) party, told a Press conference at State House that although branch party structures of the united ZANU(PF) had been formed in most areas, the integration exercise, scheduled to end on July 31, was likely to be extended for a thorough-completion.

ZANU(PF) and PF-ZAPU signed a unity accord on December 22, 1987 to create a united party.

Cde Mugabe said substantial progress had been made in the creation of branch structures in many provinces but some work remained to be done.

"It is likely that it will be extended a little more," he said without indicating by what period.

Cde Mugabe said the Vice President, Cde Simon Muzenda, charged with overseeing the integration exercise, had reported tremendous progress.

"We are for the conclusion of the exercise and will ensure that the exercise is completed soon," he said.

President Mugabe said ZANU(PF) had problems in Dzivaresekwa during the recent by-election because party structures were non-existent.

* Editorial Comment

34000737a Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE
in English 1 Aug 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Integration Problems"]

[Text] The poor turnout at meetings called by the integration task force to form new cells for the united ZANU(PF) party, as reported in this paper yesterday,

while it may be further manifestation of the general apathy among the people as correctly diagnosed by the President following the poor voter turnout during the recent Dzivaresekwa by-election, could be a symptom of a more complex problem.

Although the President ascribed the poor voter turnout at the Dzivaresekwa by-election to the people's disenchantment with the party and Government, the problem the integration task force is facing in both Matabeleland provinces seems to have other causes than mere disenchantment.

Recently, one member of the integration task force members was quoted by our sister paper, THE SUNDAY NEWS as blaming the slow pace at which the exercise was going on the fact that there had been by-elections which had tended to absorb the time and energy of the national task force.

While that may be partly to blame, we are inclined to think that the main blame lies at the doorsteps of the two parties themselves. It would appear their approach to the task has been less than enthusiastic—an attitude which has, quite understandably, rubbed off on the target of the exercise, the party members.

For an exercise like this to succeed, a high political culture needs to prevail among the masses. But this is something which doesn't happen on its own. It has to be cultivated by the respective parties themselves through their political commissariats.

This, unfortunately, is something some of the main actors on the political stage appear reluctant to do for purely selfish reasons. While paying lip-service to an unwavering commitment to the merger of the two parties, some of the key people in what is supposed to be the two parties' "former" leadership have remained die-hard separatists at heart.

They, in other words, have not fully abandoned their former partisanship. They privately still talk of "us" and "them" especially when among their supposedly former party followers. Little wonder then that the people are less than keen to attend the integration meetings—they see the whole exercise as a sham.

* Minister Defends New Strike Regulations

34000737b Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 10 Aug 89 p 5

[Excerpt] The Government banned a strike which could have disrupted essential services because it believed the strike threatened the survival of the country, a Cabinet minister said this week.

Mr John Nkomo, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, told the GAZETTE that government deplored the use of emergency powers, but was not expected "to sit idle" when workers in essential services strike without following the normal grievance-handling procedures.

Last week, the Government published new regulations which would make it illegal for workers in essential services to strike. Areas designated as essential services range from hospital and transport services to the generation and supply of electricity.

The regulations came in the wake of the recent strike by NRZ [National Railways of Zimbabwe] artisans and shunters, which seriously affected the movement of strategic commodities such as coal and fuels.

Minister Nkomo said Section 118 of the 1985 Labour Relations Act defined what essential services were, and the procedures to be followed when handling grievances and collective job action by workers.

The type of essential services were clearly defined in the act which he described as the supreme labour law of the country. In some cases, they were mentioned by name.

Mr Nkomo said the act had provisions which would "decisively" deal with a situation similar to the one that arose at the NRZ.

But when workers in essential services strike without following the procedures, and when it clearly threatens the survival of the nation, "the Government can resort to other measures like invoking certain provisions of the Emergency Powers Act, which is what we did," said the minister.

Mr. Nkomo said the NRZ was the "lifeline" of the country, and it was important that its services were maintained at all times.

He said the strike by NRZ workers was totally illegal because they did not follow the procedures which would have compelled them to warn the Government of their intention two weeks in advance; their union was never involved and the employment council—the machinery used for settling disputes, was never consulted. [passage omitted]

*** New Outbreak Prolongs EEC Beef Ban**

34000737c Harare THE HERALD
in English 5 Aug 89 p 5

[Text] The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Charter district had led to an extension of the suspension of Zimbabwean beef from the European Economic Community [EEC], director of veterinary services Dr Stuart Hargreaves said in Harare yesterday.

He said that before the outbreak of the disease on July 27, negotiations for the resumption of prime beef exports to the EEC were supposed to take place this month.

Hopes had also been that the ban on beef exports could be lifted by the end of the year.

"It will not be this year nor early next year. This new development has seriously affected the beef industry," Dr Hargreaves said.

The beef export quota which is estimated to earn Zimbabwe about \$100 million in foreign currency was suspended last May following a foot-and-mouth outbreak in Mtorashanga where 66 head of cattle were destroyed.

Other outbreaks were reported in the Midlands and Matabeleland. Beef exports to the EEC came from Mas-honaland only.

The veterinary director said negotiations for the resumption of exports would be undertaken when the disease was under control and conceded that at present "it is not controlled".

The suspension of beef exports to the EEC affected the exports of dairy products to neighbouring markets as well.

Last month, the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Cde Cephas Msipa, said Zimbabwe was looking for alternative beef markets.

"We are now looking for alternative markets to sell our beef, because as far as the EEC is concerned, the door is closed."

*** First Group of Japanese Volunteers Arrives**

34000737d Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 10 Aug 89 p 8

[Text] The first group of Japanese experts to be seconded to Zimbabwe under a technical assistance agreement signed between the two governments in July, 1988, arrived in Harare last week.

Mr Sadao Matsuoka and Ms Haruko Kawashima are the first of five members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) who will each serve in Zimbabwe for periods of two years. Mr Matsuoka, an architect, will be attached to the Ministry of Public Construction and National Housing, while Ms Kawashima is assisting the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) in the management of records.

The other members of JOCV are expected to arrive in Zimbabwe by the end of the year, and their assignments will be decided by JOCV's coordinator in Zimbabwe, Mr Takeshi Inada, who will remain in Zimbabwe for three years.

Benin

Kerekou Appeal on Economic Recovery Program

AB1909190089 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The Bureau members of the Beninese Chamber of Commerce and Industry [CCIB] and the commission's chairmen of the chamber were at the Presidential palace yesterday morning. This group of officials, which constitutes the CCIB management council, held a working session with the head of state. The meeting also included the members of the special commission in charge of collecting debts owed to the state, as well as the monitoring commission on the Structural Adjustment Program [SAP] concluded with the IMF and the World Bank. The objective of the meeting was to show to the representatives of the business community the necessity and importance of the latter's contribution to the implementation of SAP.

The head of state, who chaired the 5-hour working and information session, immediately explained why he had convened such a meeting. The president of the Republic said that the meeting was deemed necessary since he learned about the program of action of the CCIB's new bureau. This document was submitted to the head of state when he received on 8 September the CCIB president with members of his bureau, in the presence of the minister of commerce, crafts, and tourism, who is assuming the chairmanship of the chamber's assembly. The president of the republic added that the analysis of this program calls for coordination so as to achieve the objectives of SAP. Clearly stated, the program of action of the CCIB's Bureau must necessarily take into account problems concerning SAP.

Thus, the head of state thought that the program submitted to him on 8 September had a slightly over-administrative orientation, while the current national priorities called for actions to promote the domestic economy. This issue is of great interest to the business community, since the Beninese state, through SAP, has much taken a large-scale process of disengagement and widespread liberalization. The head of state therefore called on Comrade Justin Gnidehou, the minister of industry and energy, the vice president of the monitoring committee on SAP, to outline the guidelines of this program to the members of CCIB management council.

In his presentation, Comrade Gnidehou emphasized that the program provides for major changes from the agricultural to the commercial sectors through industry, finance, and taxation. Indeed, the objectives to be achieved are: the reorganization of public finances, the restoration of major fiscal balances, as well as the reorganization of the banking system so as to boost production and help the economy recover.

Considering these objectives and the disengagement of the state from most economic activities, it was essential for businessmen to change their mentalities. They

should, now more than ever, take interest in agrobusiness and finances rather than commerce characterized by import and export. Various measures to encourage businessmen to invest in rural development, the industrial, and banking sectors are being taken. Several regulatory measures have already been taken to create the environment favorable to the promotion of a multi-dimensional private sector. Draft bills are about to be adopted by the Revolutionary National Assembly to help achieve these objectives.

Following Comrade Justin Gnidehou's presentation, the head of state asked CCIB President Gatién Houngbedji, to speak. He deplored the fact that the text on SAP did not reach his institution much earlier in spite of his expressed wishes. In his response, the president of the Republic said that it was a mistake made by the monitoring commission on SAP. He added that the program with the partners in development should not be regarded as a secret document. Comrade Gnidehou, who was aware of the nonconfidential aspect of the program, made the commitment to give a pile of the texts to the CCIB's bureau at the very end of the working session. [passage omitted]

In concluding the working session, President Kerekou took the floor again to review the deliberations of the meeting. He said that the business community constitutes the backbone in the implementation of SAP. Consequently, it should change the way it operates. To that effect, he called on businessmen for a new surge of patriotism by supporting the state in its efforts to help the economy recover. This call is also sent to all citizens. Let us now listen to President Kerekou:

[Begin Kerekou recording] Your program of action should take into account SAP. You must be the backbone in its implementation. You should not stand on the sidelines. As you have said, if you do not import, you cannot export and the state cannot collect taxes. And if the state cannot collect taxes, it will not be able to ensure the operation of all structures beginning with the salary payments of the state's permanent workers.

As you see, we are in the same boat. If we were real patriots, if we loved our country, no one would have bank accounts abroad during these critical times abroad. Those who do should bring their money back home. All those who have bank accounts abroad, even though their accounts have provisions, live with us in abject poverty. This means that something is wrong. Even if they only have 1 franc, they should bring their money back home.

Now, we are sure that with the delegate administrators, these funds will no longer be misappropriated. Thus if we want to retain something today and if we want to discuss it, we have to say that we have made an appeal to the business community and to the state's permanent workers, both civilian and military, on duty or retirement, who have bank accounts abroad, to bring the small amount of money they have back home so as to save their country.

The second appeal is that we should not remain idle and wait for the messiah, for the messiah is work, it is ourselves. We should not say we are lost. A nation cannot be lost. We should therefore have confidence in ourselves, and each citizen should regain confidence in himself.

The third appeal is that each one of us should work correctly whether he is a businessman or a state permanent employee. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Assembly Official Meets DPRK Assembly Chairman

*AB1909183589 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was received yesterday afternoon by the second vice chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly Standing Committee. His Excellency Yang Hyong-sop held discussions with Comrade Joseph Degla, who is standing in for the chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly Standing Committee, on the national economic situation of our country.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Returns From Foreign Visits 18 Sep

*AB1909112889 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 0730 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and president of the Republic, returned to Ouagadougou last night after a lengthy trip that took him to the People's Republic of China, Japan, India, and South Yemen. On Sunday in Aden, the Yemeni capital, Capt Blaise Compaore laid a wreath at the Martyr's Monument. He then visited the Aden Oil Refinery and a textile factory.

Army Foils 'Imperialist Plot' Coup Attempt 18 Sep

*AB1909134589 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1309 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[“Communique” from the Popular Front Executive Committee]

[Text] Comrade militants of the Democratic and Popular Revolution, our people and revolution and its militants at all levels, have just escaped, in the night of 18 September 1989, a cowardly plot fomented by military and fascist elements led by some ambitious and antirevolutionary people who are at the very top of the political leadership. These elements are, among others: Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lengani and Captain Henri Zongo.

These elements, whose objectives were to dissolve the Popular Front, and all the political organizations and to restore fascist authority, have revealed by their act, their

reactionary, antidemocratic, and anti-people nature. The Executive Committee wants to congratulate elements of the people's Armed Forces and consistent militants whose revolutionary vigilance helped to foil this rather imperialist plot.

The Executive Committee calls on all the people and militants to remain vigilant, to strengthen their fighting spirit, and unite within the Popular Front.

Forward with the rectification process and down with imperialism!

Fatherland or death, we will win!

[Signed] The Executive Committee

Front Calls Meeting 21 Sep

*AB1909134889 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1309 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Communique from the Popular Front]

[Text] All the comrade members of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Front are to convene in an extraordinary meeting on Thursday, 21 September 1989 at 1600 at the conference room of the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

Fatherland or death, we will win!

Journalist Interviewed

*AB2009105589 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[From the “Network Africa” program hosted by Hilton Fyle]

[Text] [Fyle] Yesterday, Ouagadougou put out an announcement from the ruling Popular Front that an attempted coup on Monday [18 September] night had been foiled. It said the attempt was led by the two most important men in the country after President Compaore himself. They are the first vice president of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front and Defense Minister Commandant Jean-Baptiste Lengani, and the second vice president of the Executive Committee of the Front, Captain Henri Zongo who is minister of economic promotions. Both men in fact took part in the coup of October 1987 which ousted ex-president Thomas Sankara and brought in President Compaore to power.

Well-placed official sources say that these two men have been arrested, but there is a third man. He is Captain Gilbert Diendere, chief of the commission in charge of security within the Executive Committee of the Popular Front. Well, I have in Network studio with me, Burkina Faso journalist, Pierre Kazoni. Pierre, are you surprised by this announcement?

[Kazoni] Well, I am surprised because these two people, Major Jean-Baptiste Lengani, and Henri Zongo, were both in... [changes thought] you know, they accepted to overthrow Captain Thomas Sankara and then, now if

they are turning against their counterpart, that is the head of state, Compaore. I am surprised because of what...

[Fyle, interrupting] Were they very close?

[Kazoni] They were very close. They were very close, because the commission which just ended just about a few months ago, brought them some secured positions. Major Lengani is the first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front, that is just second to Compaore, and Henri Zongo is the third man, second vice chairman of the Executive Committee.

[Fyle] And they got those appointments just a month ago, at the last meeting?

[Kazoni] Some few months ago.

[Fyle] Few months ago?

[Kazoni] Yes. Well, my concern here is that the country should stay calm. We do not want any more disturbances in the country and...

[Fyle, interrupting] Do you think that this coup attempt is going to signal a long period of recrimination by President Compaore because if the two most close people to him are supposedly bent on actually killing him or keeping him out of power, who can he trust?

[Kazoni] Well, that is a question. That is the question which should get an answer by Capt Compaore now... [as heard]

[Fyle] What can you see happening in the immediate future, a trial for example or a summary execution of these people?

[Kazoni] Well, I cannot foresee that because they are most top people and we just have to wait and see.

[Fyle] Pierre Kazoni, thank you very much.

Front Reissues Communiqué

AB1909153489 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1430 GMT 19 Sep 89

["Correction to the communiqué issued by the National Coordinating Committee of the popular organs, due to omissions"]

[Text] All the comrade members of the provincial revolutionary powers of the Province of Kadiogo, the members of the bureaus of the municipal revolutionary councils, the delegates to the revolutionary councils at the levels of districts and villages in Kadiogo Province, the members of the bureaus of the provincial coordinating committees of the provincial workers revolutionary committees of Kadiogo Province, the members of the garrison committee of Ouagadougou, the members of the provincial coordinating bureau of office revolutionary committees, as well as the members of the bureau of the provincial coordinating committee of secondary school

students, are all summoned today, Tuesday, 19 September 1989 at 1530 to a very important meeting in the conference room of the Ministry of Territorial Administration. The presence of all these people is imperative.

Front To Convene Meeting 21 Sep

AB1909154089 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1435 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Communiqué from the Popular Front]

[Text] All the comrade members of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Front, namely, representatives of political organizations that are members of the Popular Front; representatives of the Provincial Revolutionary Authorities of Burkina's 30 provinces; representatives of the national unions of youths, women, farmers, and elders; representatives of the office revolutionary committees; representatives of military revolutionary committees; representatives of workers committees are all summoned to a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Front on Thursday, 21 September 1989, promptly at 1530, at the conference room of the Ministry of Territorial Administration. The presence of all is very necessary.

Committee Calls Meeting

AB1909155089 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1436 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Communiqué issued by the National Coordinating Committee of the popular organs]

[Text] All the regional coordinators of the popular organs, namely those of Bobo-Dioulasso, Dedougou, Fada-Ngourma, and Ouahigouya, are summoned to a meeting today, Tuesday, 19 September 1989, at the office of the National Coordinating Committee of the popular organs in Ouagadougou.

AFP Reports Coup Attempt

AB1909160889 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT
19 Sep 89

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sept 19 (AFP)—An attempted coup d'état led by Burkina Faso's second- and third-ranking military officials has been foiled and President Blaise Compaore is safe, an official source said here Tuesday.

The coup leaders, Defense Minister Commander Jean-Baptiste Boukari Liani and Captain Henri Zongo the minister for economic promotion, attempted late Monday to shoot down the plane returning Mr. Compaore to the country after a visit to several Asian countries, the source said.

Both Cmdr. Boukari Liani and Capt. Zongo have been arrested and the capital was calm Tuesday, according to a statement from the Executive Committee of the ruling Popular Front.

The statement, broadcast on state radio, did not say where the two men were being held.

It blamed "ambitious" and "militaro-revolutionary elements" who wanted "to dissolve political organizations" for the attempt on Mr. Compaore's life. The attempted overthrow of President Blaise Compaore's government comes less than two years after he led a bloody military coup that toppled the government of former President Thomas Sankara.

Reports at the time indicated that as many as 100 people, including Mr. Sankara were killed in the coup during clashes in the capital between troops loyal to Mr. Sankara and those loyal to Mr. Compaore.

Cmdr. Boukari Liani and Capt. Zongo held their current government posts in Mr. Sankara's administration and despite Mr. Compaore's government reorganization after the coup both men were allowed to retain their jobs.

Plan To Kill Compaore Cited

AB1909154689 Dakar PANA in English 1523 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] [passage indistinct including dateline] AIB quotes sources close to the office of the president as saying that both Commander Lengani and Capt. Zongo, respectively first and second vice presidents of the Popular Front government led by President Compaore, had planned to overthrow the government, dissolve the Popular Front and its branches and replace them with a purely military regime.

Compaore who was returning home from official visits to a number of Asian countries was to have been killed on arrival at the airport, according to the plan of the coup leaders. The program of "democratic openness" launched by Compaore in June gave the Popular Front a broader base and extended power to several political organizations in Burkina Faso.

Soldiers Said Patrolling Ouagadougou

AB1909173289 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The authorities in Burkina Faso say there has been an attempt to overthrow the Popular Front regime of Captain Blaise Compaore. It comes less than 2 years after Compaore overthrow Thomas Sankara. This report is by Julien Marshal:

[Begin Marshal recording] Details about the alleged coup attempt are scarce at the moment with most of the information coming from Burkina Faso radio. This afternoon, the radio said the authorities had foiled an attempt to overthrow the government last night. The radio said that the leaders of the coup attempt were the first and second leaders of the Popular Front Government, Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lengani and Henri Zongo, who also hold the posts of defense minister and minister of economic promotion. [passage omitted]

A later statement on the radio said that Lengani and Zongo had been arrested and that the situation in Ouagadougou was calm. However, other reports from Ouagadougou said that the atmosphere today in the capital is tense with heavily armed soldiers patrolling the streets. But these reports said that the government appears to have the situation under control. Given the senior positions of Lengani and Zongo within the regime this alleged attempt to get rid of Capt Compaore seems to be extremely serious. Not only were they with him when he ousted Captain Thomas Sankara in 1987, but they were instrumental in the coup which brought Sankara himself to power in 1983. [end recording]

Execution of Coup Plotters Reported

LD1909190589 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] [Announcer] I recall the main report of this bulletin—that is, of course yesterday evening's coup attempt in Burkina Faso. The Minister of Armed Forces Jean-Baptiste Lengani and Finance Minister Henri Zongo tried to shoot down the presidential plane. They were executed a few hours later.

Popular Organizations Meet

AB1909181289 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1801 GMT 19 Sep 89

[From the "News Summary" program]

[Text] Following the foiled coup attempt which was fomented by Boukary Jean-Baptiste Lengani and Henri Zongo, the regional coordinator of the popular organizations held a meeting this afternoon with officials of the popular organizations. The reconstruction of that coup attempt will be presented to you in our 1900 newscast.

Coup Plotters Reportedly Executed

AB1909185689 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1832 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Excerpt] A coup was foiled yesterday evening in Burkina Faso. The instigators of the operation, Jean-Baptiste Lengani and Henri Zongo, who are second and third in command of the regime, have been arrested, according to an official communique issued in Ouagadougou and cited by AFP and, according to Radio France Internationale, they have been executed. They had planned to shoot down the plane that brought back President Blaise Compaore from a visit to Asia. [passage omitted]

Minister Briefs Diplomatic Corps

AB1909232289 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] The minister delegate to the Coordinating Committee of the Popular Front [PF], Comrade Oumarou Clement Ouedraogo, briefed the diplomatic corps accredited to our country on all the necessary details

concerning the attempted coup d'état. Minister Oumarou Clement Ouadraogo was accompanied on the occasion by Comrade Issouf Go, the minister of external relations, and Comrade Alimata Traore, official in charge of external relations of the Popular Front's Executive Committee. After describing the scene of the attempted coup d'état, the minister delegate reaffirmed our country's desire to pursue international cooperation:

[Begin Ouadraogo recording] As you must have learned around 1300 [GMT], by a communique of the Executive Committee, some events have occurred in our country since yesterday evening. In fact, Major Lengani Jean-Baptiste Boukary and Captain Henri Zongo have attempted to deal a deadly blow to our revolutionary experience by organizing a coup d'état. And thanks to the vigilance of our people, thanks to the foresight of the Armed Forces, we have been able to avoid this tragedy, we should also thank the victory of our revolution, which in its real ambitious is not motivated by the desire for assassination or physical eliminations, but has genuinely worked for our people, who are today suffering from backwardness, hit by economic weakness, and affected by external forces, which are attempting to thwart our economic development.

The Comrade President has charged us to reiterate and bring home to you the message that Burkina Faso is not changing, has not, and will not change its political commitments to friendly countries. Our relations will continue and will be strengthened for the benefit of your respective peoples and of the Burkinabe people, because we rightly have faith in this international cooperation. This is why all the necessary steps have been taken to ensure that your mission here is carried out under the best and most normal conditions, in mutual understanding that is always reaffirmed. And this is why this evening, the comrade president has deemed it useful for us to come and meet with you, to bring this to your knowledge, in order to avoid diverse interpretations which have nothing to do with the real facts that led to the recent events.

So at the level of Burkina Faso, we continue and we request you to believe in our sincerity in the pursuit of our many-sided relations that contribute to the development of our country, and which also help contribute to make your respective countries and peoples known to the Burkinabe people. [end recording]

Official Details 'Aborted Coup'

AB1909210589 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] This afternoon the popular organizations national coordinator held a meeting with officials of the administrative, political, and popular organizations of Kadiogo Province [includes Ouagadougou]. Captain Arsene Bongnessan Ye used the occasion to give the true facts about the aborted coup fomented by Major Lengani and Captain Henri Zongo. He stressed, it was necessary to meet you so that you are able, in turn, to inform the

militants in the wards, in order to avoid dangerous rumors. Let us listen to Captain Ye as he spoke about the situation during the last 48 hours:

[Begin Ye recording] For the past few days a putsch was being prepared, a putsch led by Major Jean-Baptiste Lengani and Captain Henri Zongo. How did it happen? As you are aware, the president had been absent for 2 weeks, therefore, Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lengani was acting as Popular Front chairman. In this capacity, some important problems were referred to him. Some problems were submitted to him, and a number of contacts he had with certain comrades generated in him some ambition that has nothing to do with the highest interests of the revolution.

So, to sum up—I have to be very brief—on Friday, 15 September, Major Lengani summoned Captain Diendere Gilbert of presidential security to talk to him from 1900 to 2200 about what he described as the catastrophic national situation. He spoke about the renewed activism of some rightist tendencies, about the national situation which he found deplorable, and asked that Capt Diendere Gilbert help him overthrow the Popular Front, in order, he said, to save the revolution. In any case, I will come to that precise point because we interrogated him and he revealed the motives for doing this.

So, on Friday, 15 September, from 1900 to 2200, Captain Diendere was summoned by Major Lengani to be told that it would be good if Diendere were to join him in overthrowing the Popular Front and, since the comrade chairman of the Popular Front was absent, he asked how he could get some other comrades—I quote—to join him in carrying out this dirty work.

Of course, in such a situation, Capt Diendere Gilbert could not refuse. So he agreed. He listened to Major Lengani as the latter enumerated all his plans. And that same night, Captain Diendere left for Bobo-Dioulasso, where he was expected to meet the popular organization concerning the popular brigades for vigilance. I must say that during these talks held on Friday, 15 September, Major Lengani asked Captain Diendere whether he really found it necessary to set up popular brigades for vigilance. To this question, Captain Diendere said he did not see the need, but he was simply anxious to leave quickly for Bobo-Dioulasso. Major Lengani later told Diendere Gilbert that the popular brigades for vigilance are, in his view, a future political police whose major role would be to arrest some leaders of the revolution, including himself, the historic leader, who feels threatened by this plan, and Henri Zongo.

Diendere Gilbert did not have much to say in reply because he was to travel to Bobo-Dioulasso that very evening to meet the popular organizations to discuss the establishment of these brigades. Diendere travelled to Bobo-Dioulasso during the night of Sunday [17 September], and when he returned, he was told that Major Lengani had called his house during his absence and left a message saying that he should call back when he

returned. Capt Diendere Gilbert did not return the call. He preferred to wait until Monday morning—that is, yesterday, before calling back. Then, yesterday morning, Major Lengani again called Diendere Gilbert to tell him that he wanted to see him in his office at 1600. So at 1600 Diendere Gilbert went to see him. The purpose of that meeting was for Major Lengani to put the finishing touches to the plot's details. [end recording]

It must be said that for the implementation of this plot, a scenario was designed. It was a most macabre scenario, in which the plotters were ready for anything in order to satisfy their thirst for power. Let us listen to Captain Ye on their plan:

[Begin Ye recording] The scenario was as follows: Upon the comrade president's arrival at the airport, the plane was to be blocked at the end of the tarmac. The comrade president would be forced to deplane, and he would be captured alive. Major Lengani said in his statement that he wanted the comrade president captured alive at all costs. This was what he said in his statement, but it is difficult to verify. Still, the fact remains that, according to his instructions, if the comrade president should resist arrest, he was to be liquidated, and if the other occupants of the plane should act in any way that was contrary to their plan, instructions were given that the plane should be blown up, purely and simply, at the end of the tarmac.

Then, after this act, a number of measures were to be taken. This paper I am holding is a photocopy of a document handwritten by Major Lengani just yesterday evening in his office, when he summoned Comrade Diendere Gilbert. Among other measures, the document said that the Popular Front should be dissolved, therefore, all organizations that are members of the Popular Front, including the popular organizations and the government, would be dissolved, and in place of all these bodies, a quite bizarre organ called CRP, the Popular Revolutionary Council, would be formed. We do not know upon which theory this body is based. It is a curious body.

So, the leading organ would be called the CRP. There would not be any popular organizations. He wrote it down. And there would be a curfew from 1900 to 0600 in the morning. Borders would be closed. International agreements would be maintained, and Major Zoani would be placed under special surveillance. As I said, this is a photocopy of a document. Those of you who can recognize the handwriting of Major Lengani can see for themselves. The document was written in front of Diendere yesterday evening.

So, at yesterday evening's meeting between Major Lengani and Captain Diendere, they put finishing touches to that scenario. As you know, Captain Diendere agreed because his life was threatened, as the comrade president was absent. If he had refused to join the plot while in Major Lengani's office he could have been killed on the spot. Therefore, he expressed a number of reservations. He said: But what if the council refuses to join in? Major

Lengani replied: If the council members should refuse to join in, he would call in the army to crush that rebellion. Captain Diendere asked whether all measures had been taken at the radio station. Major Lengani replied that if there should be any resistance at that level, it could be crushed because there are a number of sophisticated weapons which we have received and which can be used for this purpose. He also said that even if some journalists at the broadcasting house posed any problem, something could be done to crush that resistance.

You may wonder why he waited from Friday [15 September] until yesterday to act. If measures had been taken on that Friday when he was informed, as we only found out on Monday [18 September] when the president was expected to return, it would have been difficult to face a situation in which the comrade chairman of the Popular Front was absent and the officials involved are the first and second vice chairmen, those very people who, in the absence of the comrade president, should act in his behalf.

Therefore, it was difficult, and this is why Gilbert preferred to wait until yesterday, knowing that the aircraft would arrive at 2130, to make his decision to take the offensive. How did he proceed? After leaving Major Lengani in his office after 1700, he went to hold a meeting of officers to reveal exactly what was happening and ask them their views on what position to take. You must have heard a communique answering the Fifth Military Region's service chiefs. During this meeting there was also the question of what measures to take, since conservative measures consisted of arresting Lengani's personal bodyguards and Lengani himself, and that while he was meeting with the officers, who had failed to get ahold of Major Lengani, who had fled. Major Lengani's bodyguards were arrested, and as soon as Lengani learned that arrests had started, he jumped through the window of his office. He suffered a fracture because his office is a bit high.

So therefore, we were in quite a peculiar situation, the comrade president's aircraft had not yet arrived, Major Lengani had fled, and we knew what his intentions were. What must be done? Should we instruct the presidential plane to land? Should we request that the plane land elsewhere? Finally we thought that it was alright for the plane to land. Obviously there were risks, because we did not know what other forces were at the disposal of Major Lengani, who was then at large. Where had he gone?

I must say that, also yesterday evening, Major Lengani received Captain Henri Zongo right after Captain Diendere Gilbert's departure, to put more finishing touches to the plan. Capt Diendere Gilbert, who knew through Major Lengani that Henri was to be met, sent some officers to verify and find out whether Henri had actually gone to the meeting. He had. I must say that, before the president's arrival and with Lengani at large, Henri Zongo was at the airport. Without any evidence, it was difficult to arrest him.

So, when we went to welcome the president yesterday, we saw Henri Zongo there. Well, there is no evidence. At that moment there was no evidence, so we left him alone. He even went to the council meeting and attended the first meeting of service chiefs.

I must point out that Henri Zongo had travelled with the president to China. He was to travel together with him to China, Japan, Brunei, and Yemen. But after China, he requested to return home. He said he had a lot of files to go through at the Ministry of Economic Promotion. But, curiously enough, he only returned on the evening of Friday the 15th. Frankly, I don't know what appointments he had between Friday and Monday that were so pressing to the point that he had to abandon the comrade president half way on the trip. But, in any case, these were indications that gave a clue that something was cooking.

Thus, Lengani specified that, in any case, Henri Zongo was in the know and had even given his consent. It was on the strength of these facts that we were asked to go for Henri Zongo who, in the first place, refused to come, because he was of the view that nothing warranted this...and so on. But finally, he came and confirmed that, effectively, he had agreed. He was asked if he personally discussed this with anyone. He was at the airport to welcome the president and had not discussed this with anybody. Moreover, when we told him that the situation was peculiar, he seemed particularly troubled. I was personally there yesterday. He seemed confused because he did not know, he said finally: So, it is Major Lengani who is doing this? I see. That's all, he did not make any further comments.

I must also state that there was another captain that was implicated in this affair. He is Captain Koundaba of the communications service, who also met with the commander-in-chief yesterday evening, because the Army communications personnel, you know, are those in charge of sending messages to the various military regions. Therefore, he was summoned in his capacity as Armed Forces communications director to take the messages that Lengani was busy writing for all the military services. He was also arrested and questioned, admitted that he was given those instructions, and that he had agreed.

So after every analysis, one recognizes that finally, and I am of this view, that the personal ambition aspect had prevailed over everything, because I think the president's 2-week absence gave birth to these ideas and, unfortunately, led us into the current national situation we are experiencing.

I must say that this is highly deplorable insofar as the credibility of our revolution is at stake. It is not yet 2 years since we went through a very dangerous period, which nearly put an end to the revolutionary process, and less than 2 years after this, we are still going through this crisis period.

I wonder what our credibility is now. How are we going to raise our heads, in the face of domestic and international public opinion? As officials in charge of the provinces and the popular organizations, we will certainly have the opportunity to search for the solutions through which we can maintain what we have left of our mobilization, because the revolution must continue. The revolution is not linked to the fate of individual personalities. The revolution is a process which quickly leads to the transformation of the popular masses' living conditions. It is very important to keep this in mind, and we have always asserted that only the popular masses make history.

So, no matter how difficult the conditions are, the process must continue. And this is why we have decided to meet you this evening to give you this information. I think this is very useful, because, as I stated earlier, you know that under such circumstances the imperialist radio media rush forward with all sorts of suppositions, put people at loggerheads, and so on, to such a degree that this can have an impact on the popular masses' mobilization. Therefore, I think it is very important for you, after this meeting, to meet with your grass roots. It is not for nothing that we did not summon everybody. We made it a point to convene the service chiefs. So, on your return to your wards, your villages, municipalities, your ministerial departments, I request that you pass the message. I ask you to give true information, because I am sure that within the next 48 hours we are going to hear all sorts of commentaries on the current situation. I repeat that this is a dramatic situation. Nobody wished for it, except the authors of this abortive coup, and we must keep morale high, because a revolutionary does not get discouraged because of any specific incident. Revolutionaries aim at a noble ideal, which is, the transformation of the living conditions of the popular masses, and we must not fail in this. [end recording]

Official Announces Execution

AB2009095989 Dakar PANA in French 0935 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, 20 Sep (AIB/PANA)—The plotters of the attempted coup against President Blaise Compaore have been executed, the minister delegate to the coordinating committee of the Popular front, Clement Ouedraogo, announced in Ouagadougou yesterday afternoon.

Mr Ouedraogo, who was addressing the diplomatic corps accredited to Burkina Faso, indicated that Major Boukary Jean-Baptiste Lengani and Captain Henri Zongo and two other soldiers directly involved in this coup attempt faced the firing squad.

Several delegations yesterday met with representatives of mass organizations, the diplomatic corps, and officials of the national press to give the facts about the plot. [passage omitted]

Further on Executions

AB2009124189 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sept 20 (AFP)—Burkina Faso's second and third-ranking officials in the military regime were executed shortly after their arrest Monday night for trying to assassinate President Blaise Compaore as he returned from overseas, the state news agency reported here Wednesday.

It said Major Jean-Baptiste Boukari Lengani, the defence minister and commander of the Armed Forces, and Captain Henri Zongo, minister for economic promotion, had confessed, but gave no details.

The agency said two other men were executed: A Captain Kundaba, who was head of military signals, and an unnamed soldier who was a bodyguard to Maj. Lengani.

State radio said it would broadcast the confessions about the failed coup, but the government's chief for "popular structures," Capt. Arsene Bongnessan Ye, told political militants they could "never be verified."

He said Maj. Lengani had broken a leg while trying to flee.

Maj. Lengani, 43, was standing in for Capt. Compaore while he was on visits to China, Japan and Brunei.

The capital was completely calm Wednesday, after militants from various organisations spent the night being harangued by officials who also met foreign diplomats and assured them about the future.

Capt. Compaore, Maj. Lengani and Capt. Zongo, 42, were key figures in the coup of August 1983 which brought Capt. Thomas Sankara to power.

He in turn was slain in a bloody uprising in October 1987 when Capt. Compaore, a boyhood friend, seized power.

Plotters Have 'Paid for Treachery'

AB2009140089 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1300 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] We have learned from official sources that the coup plotters have paid for their treachery with their lives.

Kadiogo Bureaus To Meet 20 Sep

AB2009151889 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1432 GMT 20 Sep 89

["Communique" from the Kadiogo Province High Commissioner]

[Text] All the members of the Kadiogo Provincial [includes Ouagadougou] Revolutionary Council are summoned to an extraordinary meeting today, Wednesday, 20 September—that is to say, this evening, in the great meeting hall of the high commission, at 1700

GMT exactly. Those concerned are the members of the executive bureaus of the Union of Burkinabe Youth, the Union of Burkinabe Women, the National Union of Burkinabe Elders, the National Union of Burkabe Workers, the members of the provincial executive bureau of the revolutionary committees, of workers, soldiers, services, and pupils, the chairmen and the deputy chairmen of community revolutionary councils. Also invited to this meeting are the delegates of revolutionary councils of sections and villages of the province.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

Ghana

* Goal of Petroleum Self-Sufficiency Set

34000787a Accra GHANAIAN TIMES
in English 8 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Gayheart Mensah and Solomon Wiredu]

[Text] The Government intends to commit over 140 million dollars to the petroleum industry to make the country self-sufficient in its energy requirements.

Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ghana National Petroleum Company (GNPC), who announced this yesterday, said it would also enhance the Economic Recovery Programme [ERP].

He was speaking at a 'Safety Week' organized by the General Transport, Petroleum and Chemical Workers Union (GTP & CWU) and the GHAIP Divisional Union of the TUC [Trades Union Congress].

The five-day seminar is under the theme "Plant Protection, Occupational Safety, Health and the Working Environment in the Petroleum Industry."

His topic was "The petroleum Industry, Its Future and the ERP [Economic Recovery Program] Two."

Mr Tsikata said priority areas that would receive attention were the rehabilitation and revamping of the GHAIP Oil Refinery which had currently reached Phase Two and the installation of a bitumen and a Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) unit.

He said together, phase two of the rehabilitation and revamping would involve 25 million dollars, 15 million dollars for the bitumen plant and 100 million dollars for the FCC.

When the FCC is installed, he said it would curb the export of residual fuel for processing since it would convert it into gasoline.

"Not only will this enable us to meet our petroleum requirements today but it will also help to meet demands till the year 1000," he said.

Mr Tsikata disclosed that the GNPC was in touch with the Volta River Authority (VRA) to explore means of

generating power from gas to complement the current hydro-electric system from Akosombo.

Hitherto, he said a large quantity of gas produced as a result of drilling activities at the Saltpond oil field and the North and South Tano Basin, "were flared whilst the field was being produced."

* Mercury Law Controls Gold Miners' Purchases

34000787b Accra GHANAIAN TIMES
in English 9 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The Government has prescribed stiff penalties for any person found in possession of mercury without licence.

According to the Mercury Law, 1989 (PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Law 217), just published in Accra it is an offence for any person who imports any quantity of mercury into the country or has a possession or buys, sells or transfers any mercury.

It came into force on April 19, this year.

The law said any person found in possession of mercury without licence shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding C2 million or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both.

It stated that the Secretary of Trade may issue a licence to any person authorizing him to import, possess, buy, sell or deal in mercury subject to such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

According to the law, the Secretary may at any time cancel any licence issued by him if he was satisfied that the licence was in breach of any of the terms and conditions of the licence or it was found to be in the national interest to do so.

The law states that any person found buying and transferring mercury from or to an unauthorized person shall also be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding C2 million or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

It stipulates that small-scale gold miners may purchase from licenses mercury dealers such reasonable quantities of mercury as may be shown to be necessary for the purpose of their mining operations.

Ivory Coast

Houphouet-Boigny Receives French Minister

AB1809215489 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] [Announcer] Pierre Adepo, you have just returned from the head of state's private residence, where President Houphouet-Boigny received Mrs Edwige Avice, French minister delegate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[Adepo] Yes, the French minister delegate for foreign affairs, Mrs Edwige Avice, has just been received by the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in his Cocody [a ward of Abidjan] private residence. The audience lasted a little more than 1 and 1/2 hours. Present at the audience were Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, Yousouf Kone of the Internal Security Ministry, and Michel Dupuch, French ambassador to Ivory Coast. Here is the statement made to the press by the French minister delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[Begin Avice recording] I am minister delegate for foreign affairs. I am therefore interested in all current international developments. The ministers who are with me here are also interested in such international developments. Present also is the minister responsible for security issues. We have reviewed with the president all the discussions held during the day. The first topic concerned the economy. France supported a certain number of moves to enable Ivory Coast to be in a favorable position to negotiate its upcoming commitments in the economic field. This issue was discussed afterwards with the president. I would not like to go into detail.

We also reviewed foreign policy with regard to the region's problems. The president has recalled all his efforts to promote peace in a certain number of regional conflicts. We also spoke about the French community here and our policy of cooperation, which has two aspects. We attempted to evaluate the country's needs in cooperation. The president emphasized all that relates to technical teaching and everyday problems that French technical assistants may encounter here.

I also briefed the head of state on the discussions I had this afternoon with my compatriots, who raised certain issues concerning everyday life, notably issues concerning them directly in their relations with France. They are social issues: pensions, for example. We also held discussions on a certain number of security problems, on which I held discussions with the minister of security. Most of these security issues concern all Ivorians, but I am particularly interested in them because French nationals abroad also fall under my responsibility. These are the issues that we reviewed. The core of our discussions this afternoon more directly concerned economic issues than foreign policy. [end recording]

[Adepo] Mrs Minister Edwige Avice will leave Abidjan this very night for Paris.

Liberia

Former Defense Minister's Wife Indicted

AB1909222389 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Wife of the former defense minister, along with nine others—she is Mrs (Watta Angeline Allison)—was today formally indicted on charges of murder by the

grand juror at the Criminal Court A at the Temple of Justice. The indictment, which was served on Mrs Allison today at the Criminal Court A, alleged that she and her husband, former Defense Minister Gray Allison, did connive with the other accused to kill Patrolman J. Melvin Payne for the sole purpose of overthrowing the Liberian Government and make themselves president and first lady, respectively. The indictment said Mrs Allison, who was also commissioner of the township of Cadwell promised to pay the accomplices a total of \$25,000, as well as offer them jobs, had she and her husband succeeded in overthrowing the Liberian Government. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, nine persons, including a (pantryman), had been slated to testify as state witnesses while the accused have been acquainted with their right to keep [words indistinct] a lawyer of their choice, as well as call in witnesses who would testify on their behalf.

The beheaded body of Police Patrolman J. Melvin Payne was found last March [words indistinct] in Cadwell, following which police investigation led to the arrest of former Defense Minister Gray Allison, his wife, and seven others for their alleged involvement in the murder of Melvin Payne.

Minister Welcomes Liberian Returnees From Ghana

AB1909175289 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Member countries of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, have been urged to respect the ECOWAS protocol dealing with the free movement of people within the subregion. Lofa County Senator (Abraham Kolie) and Red Cross President (Reverend Edwin Loy), made the appeal yesterday at the welcome ceremony of over 400 Liberians from Ghana. The ceremony was held at the Monrovia Free Port.

Some of the returnees have reportedly lived in Ghana since childhood while some have spent over 35 years in that country. The Liberians, who arrived in the country aboard a ship, were welcomed home by Internal Affairs Minister Edward Sackor on behalf of the president, Dr Samuel K Doe.

*** New Mining Consortium Replaces LAMCO**

34000786a Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER
in English 2 Aug 89 pp 1, 3

[Article by James Seitua]

[Excerpt] The Government of Liberia has announced that the LAMCO [Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company] Joint Venture Operating Company ceased mining operations in Yekepa, Nimba County, at the end of July and that a new company, the African Mining Consortium (AMC), will immediately resume mining in Yekepa on behalf of the government.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to re-hire all current employees laid off by LAMCO as a direct result of the termination of their operations. The laid-off employees are about 1,500.

Addressing a news conference yesterday, Finance Minister Emanuel L. Shar, II, said LAMCO ceased mining operations in Nimba as a result of decisions taken by the company at its recent board meeting and communicated to the Government of Liberia.

He said in keeping with assurances given the nation by government that mining operations in Yekepa would continue after the departure of LAMCO, an agreement was concluded with the African Mining Consortium to resume mining in Yekepa.

The Finance Minister noted that the London-based African Mining Consortium consists of several major companies of international repute, including the M.A. Hanna Company of Cleveland, Ohio, United States. Minister Shaw said this company is acting as technical and mining consultant to the project, noting that M.A. Hanna is a worldwide leader in iron ore mining and marketing whose stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Another company associated with the AMC, the minister said, is SCAC Transport International of Paris, France, which has a worldwide involvement in transportation, logistics and support, adding that the company is "a significant force in African shipping and trade...."

The Consolidated Iron Resources Ltd. of London, which has been a buyer of ore from the LAMCO project over the last two years for its Nigerian operations, is serving as project coordinator of the new company.

Minister Shaw explained that Morgan Grenfell & Co. of London, England, has been hired as financial advisor for the new Yekepa mining venture.

Working under the umbrella and authority of the Liberian Mining Company (LIMINCO), the wholly owned mining parastatal of the Liberian Government, he said, "AMC has committed to a 15-month bridging project to be instituted as of August 1, 1989, and ending in late 1990 for the production and sale of up to four million tons of iron ore."

He said during this bridging program, AMC will also determine an extension program based on Tokadeh ore, for as long as is feasible to proceed immediately after the end of the bridging program. [passage omitted]

*** French-Backed Firm To Handle Bus Transport**

34000786b Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER
in English 2 Aug 89 p 8

[Article by Joshua Kpenneh]

[Excerpts] A company known as the Liberia Land Transport Authority Incorporated [LLTA] is to shortly take over the operations of the Monrovia Transit Authority (MTA).

This will take effect following the signing of an agreement between a France-based company called Corvisier and Dem Services France for the establishment and operation of commercial bus transport.

The Monrovia Transport Authority, established in the late 70s, is the only public transport company in the country. But in recent years the company is said to have been facing serious financial problems. [passage omitted]

According to the proposed agreement, LLTA shall develop a transport system in Monrovia and in other cities that shall meet the needs of the people and the development of the system or scheme shall be as follows: Phase I shall entail the development of the transport system to cover the entire city of Monrovia and its suburbs, and shall cover a period of twenty-four months, as of the initial effective date of the agreement.

Phase II shall involve the establishment of an express inter-city bus system, which shall be completed within a period of twenty-four months, as of the end of the first twenty-four-month period provided in Section 5.3.1.

The third and last phase of the venture shall basically entail transportation infrastructural development in each county seat. [passage omitted]

*** Diamond Revenue Loss, Gold Increase Reported**

34000786c Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER
in English 3 Aug 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] There are indications that the diamond industry in Liberia is in decline, causing a shortfall in government's revenue collection from this sector. Diamonds have been a major mineral resource of Liberia.

Reports have shown a loss of more than 2.1 million dollars in fiscal year 1988 representing a decrease of about 43 percent in quantity and 19 percent in value.

According to the 1988 annual report of the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, the diamond industry in Liberia showed a decline, but the demand for quality meles (low quality stones) still exists.

The report said that diamonds exported during the 1988 fiscal year were 167,029.87 carats valued at \$8,838,137.24, whereas in 1987 total diamonds shipped abroad was 295,034.16 carats valued at \$10,944,165.71 during the same season.

This decrease, the annual report said, has caused the Government of Liberia a loss of about \$2,106,028.47 over the year. The report added that the quality ratio was 60 percent industrial and 40 percent gem stones.

The Lands, Mines and Energy Ministry's annual report then revealed that government's royalty paid on diamonds shipped overseas dropped by 19 percent. The report further revealed that the ministry issued 2,688 diamond licenses during the period from January to December, 1988.

On the other hand, the gold industry showed an increase in production of 2.0 percent in quantity and 4.0 percent in value over the previous year. Consequently, royalty on gold shipped abroad increased by 5 percent.

The annual report further disclosed that the quantity of gold exported was 21,753.07 ounces valued at \$7,673,152.90 which compares to 21,125.25 ounces valued at \$7,316,211.87 during the same period in 1987.

The report indicated that interest in the mining and export of gold continues to rise, although the export of gold has been curtailed. The Lands and Mines report went on to state that the export of gold still exceeded the previous year's by approximately 628 ounces, increasing the Government's royalty to more than \$12,000.

Officials at the ministry then recommended that funds be made available to support government's involvement in the gold and diamond mining industries.

Mali**Assembly Speaker Meets Libyan Charge d'Affaires**

AB1809180989 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Excerpt] This morning the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Sidiki Diarra, received in audience the charge d'affaires of Libya to Mali and the acting representative of UNICEF in Mali, Mr Mario Perrare. The Libyan charge d'affaires brought a message from the secretary general of the People's General Congress. Discussions centered on upcoming sessions of the Executive Committee and the conference of the African Parliaments Union, which will discuss Libya's admission as a member of the union. After that, the two officials discussed cooperation relations existing between the two countries that are linked by faith. [passage omitted]

Meets Iranian Charge

AB1909184489 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] The speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Sidiki Diarra, received in audience this morning the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr (Faramarese Latinin Amin). Discussions centered on the close cooperation relations existing between the two countries

and on ways and means of further strengthening them through the exchange of experiences and delegations.

The National Assembly speaker, Mr Sidiki Diarra, stated the preparedness of the parliamentarians to work towards bringing together the two peoples united by faith. Present at the audience was the first deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Mr (Abdoulaye Saki).

Niger

French UTA Aircraft Reported Missing 19 Sep

AB1909191089 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] A DC-10 aircraft of the UTA [Union de Transports Aeriens] airline company is reported to be missing. It was flying the route Brazzaville-Ndjamena-Roissy [in Paris]. [Paris AFP in French at 1833 GMT on 19 September adds: "The plane had left Ndjamena early afternoon around 1200 GMT with 140 passengers and 14 crew aboard, the airline added. Contact with the plane was lost 20 minutes after it had completed a normal take-off, the airline said."]

U.S. Envoy's Wife on Plane

AU1909202889 Paris AFP in English 2006 GMT
19 Sep 89

[Text] Paris Sept 19 (AFP)—A DC-10-30 plane of the French airline UTA [Union de Transports Aeriens] went missing Tuesday with 154 people on board, 20 minutes after taking off from the Chad capital Ndjamena, airline officials here said.

The Chadian Planning and Cooperation Minister, Mahamat Soumahila, and the wife of the U.S. ambassador to Chad were among the 140 passengers on board, informed sources in Ndjamena said, contacted by telephone from the capital of neighbouring Gabon.

The plane, which also had a crew of 14, was flying to Marseilles in southern France and Paris' Charles de Gaulle Airport when contact was lost, the airline said.

The plane had left Brazzaville at 0715 GMT on Tuesday and landed normally at the Ndjamena airport. Takeoff from Ndjamena, early in the afternoon, was also normal after 75 passengers embarked, but all contact was lost 20 minutes later, officials said.

The informed sources in Ndjamena said the DC10-30 went missing just as air traffic controllers in Niamey, the capital of neighbouring Niger, were to take charge of monitoring the flight.

Flight UTA 72 was scheduled to land in Marseille at 1630 GMT, then leave for Paris, where it was to have arrived at 1750 GMT.

The plane was purchased by the private airline in 1973 and had 60,000 flight hours, the airline said.

A French Breguet-Atlantique search plane was dispatched from Dakar, the Senegalese capital, to take part in the search for the missing jetliner, the French military information service said here.

The French Foreign Ministry set up a crisis centre Tuesday to supervise operations, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Wreckage Found in Niger

AU2009070789 Paris AFP in English 0648 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Paris, Sept 20 (AFP)—The wreckage of the missing French DC-10 airliner with 154 people on board was found by a French military plane in Niger, 650 kilometres (390 miles) northwest of the Chadian capital Ndjamena on Wednesday, French military sources said.

The wreckage was discovered by a French military Transall transport plane which took off at dawn Wednesday from Ndjamena.

The DC10-30 airliner of the private French company UTA [Union de Transports Aeriens] went missing Tuesday less than an hour after taking off from Ndjamena, on its way to Marseilles and Paris.

Airline sources said radio contact had been lost as the 16-year-old aircraft entered Niger's airspace flying over desert en route towards the country's capital Niamey.

But air traffic controllers at Niamey and further north in Algiers never heard from the pilot Georges Raveneau.

BBC Reports Discovery

AB2009114089 London BBC World Service in English
1100 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] The wreckage of a French airliner which disappeared over the Sahara Desert with about 170 people on board has been found in southern Niger. The wreckage was discovered early today by a French military plane about 400 miles northwest of the Chadian capital, Ndjamena. Debris is spread over a wide area of mountainous, sandy terrain, and French officials say this indicates that the plane could have blown up in flight. Rescue teams are making their way to the site, but French military officials say that there are unlikely to be any survivors. A Chadian Government minister and the wife of the American ambassador to Chad were among those on the passenger list.

The plane, a DC-10 belonging to the French airline, UTA [Union de Transports Aeriens], vanished yesterday afternoon some 50 minutes after taking off from a stop-over in Ndjamena. It had been on a flight from Brazzaville in the Congo to Paris. Weather conditions at the time of the crash were good and no emergency signal was received.

Search Under Way for Victims

*AB2009125889 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] The UTA [Union de Transports Aeriens] plane which disappeared between Ndjamená and Paris yesterday crashed on Niger territory, specifically in the Tenere region. The plane was carrying 170 passengers and crew members. Search continues presently to locate the bodies and possible survivors. Sule Boubakar, you have been able to gather some information on this air crash.

[Begin Boubakar recording] The DC-10 plane of the French airline company UTA which disappeared yesterday evening crashed on Niger territory. The debris of the plane was located this morning in eastern Niger by a French military Transall plane which came from Chad. According to the representative of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar in Niger, the plane crashed south of Dirkou, between latitude 16/54 and longitude 11/53, which corresponds to the area between Agedem and the Termit Massif, in other words at the heart of Niger's Tenere Desert, a zone of sand and stones which is difficult to penetrate. This is likely to complicate the sending of help to the crash site and even the search for bodies of the passengers or possible survivors.

As at now, there is still no news about the 170 passengers and crew of the DC-10 but the search continues. The search is jointly organized by France and Niger. Several members of the national Armed Forces based at Nguigmi and Ngourki are presently moving toward the crash site to take part in the search. Also, two transport helicopters of the French Epervier military mission in Chad left Ndjamená at 1115 with doctors to attend to possible survivors. The planes should arrive at the site at 1400. Meanwhile, four investigators from the general inspectorate of the civil aviation department have also left for the crash site.

The UTA headquarters in Paris issued a statement that there is no chance of finding any survivors. It is however affirmed that an explosion on board the DC-10 plane could have caused the disaster, considering the fact that the debris of the plane are spread over several kilometers. Finally, it must be noted that among the passengers were the Chadian minister of planning and cooperation, Mahamat Soumaila, who was going to Washington; the wife of the U.S. ambassador to Chad; and two Swiss Catholic priests—the bishop of Moundou and the superior of the (?Capuccines) order in Switzerland. [end recording]

Nigeria**Crime, Drug Traffic Accord Signed With UK**

*AB1909184089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Nigeria and Britain have signed a mutual legal assistance agreement to combat international crime and drug trafficking. The agreement, signed yesterday in London, will enhance cooperation between the two countries by enabling joint actions to investigate and prosecute criminals. It also provides for the confiscation of the profits of crimes, particularly the proceeds from trafficking. The agreement was signed by the federal attorney general and minister of justice, Prince Bola Ajibola, and the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Mr John Major. Nigeria recently signed a similar accord with the United States of America.

Lawn Tennis Federation Motion Suspends RSA

*AB1609211789 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Text] A motion by Nigeria at a meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation has led to the suspension of South Africa from the federation. A report from Buenos Aires, Argentina, where the meeting is taking place, said the motion by Nigeria to suspend South Africa from the federation was passed by a substantial majority. South Africa is expected to remain outside the federation till members are satisfied that it has eradicated its apartheid policy.

Senegal*** Banking Sector Affected by Liquidity Crisis**

*34190294h Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
7 Jul 89 pp 15-16*

[Article by Mamadou Ndiaye: first paragraph is WAL FADJRI introduction]

[Text] Bank restructuring is inescapable. But there is an abyss of perplexity between the unions and the state. The uneasiness is persisting, and money is fleeing the banks.

After the excitement comes neglect! Maybe. In any case, the truce in the banking sector is putting a damper on hostility but is not eradicating the problem, which is the profound crisis in the system. And in many respects, the latest installment in this soap opera—as reflected in the signing of a protocol of agreement between the USB [Senegalese Banking Union] and the state last 24 June—looks so much like the one initialed by the BIAO [International Bank for West Africa] and the state that they could be Siamese twins. The latter involved a plan for cutbacks that was skillfully prepared and attractive enough to seduce the most skeptical of employees. The continued employment of 150 employees was proving

impossible, and they were offered fabulous conditions for negotiating their departure. Since then, there has been silence concerning their fate, and they do not know where to turn next (see *WAL FADJRI*, No 163). But that is not the end of it.

That same plan has been resurrected with a few new touches. The protagonists on both sides are the same: Doudou Issa Niasse of the SYTBEFS [expansion unknown] and Alia Diene Drame, director of the Treasury and chairman of the technical committee. The only change noted is the name of the patient being examined. That patient is no longer the BIAO, but the USB. Whereas, the dean of banks—it was founded in 1883—used the imbalance in its operating statement as the reason for starting a policy of cutbacks, the USB, for its part, is displaying a vague melancholy over its burdensome liabilities, which have brought it almost to its knees. Both are taking the same approach: that of cutting back on what is considered an excessive number of employees and collecting receivables that are doubtful in the USB's case and unhealthy in the case of the BIAO.

They are far from being the only banks experiencing a storm. Before them, there was the General Company. And what about tomorrow? Behind the individual gesticulations is an underlying problem: a vast restructuring program is under way, and it is affecting more than one-third of Senegal's banks. Our newspaper reported this a year ago, but domestic political circumstances have delayed the day of reckoning. But to gain a good understanding of what has been happening, we need to go back to 26 October 1988.

Stabilization of Institutions

On that date, Serigne Lamine Diop, minister of economy and finance, presented a report on restructuring to an interministerial council. The minister's diagnosis was that a severe liquidity crisis was affecting the banking system. He recommended four-point therapy: first, a financial reorganization of the banks; second, a cutback in the state's financial involvement with the banks; third, a revision of banking structures, particularly those in the public sector; and fourth, a strengthening of financial intermediation.

An hour and a half of debate by the interministerial council made it possible to conclude a preliminary agreement with the backing, naturally, of the chief of state. He instructed the minister of economy and finance to "ensure close follow-up of the recommendations," as the established formula has it. Serigne Lamine Diop complied and sent along the instructions to mobs of high officials, among them Alia Diene Drame.

The SYTBEFS obtained the document and studied it. Its approach to the crisis agreed on many points with that of the government but differed sharply on one central point: the estimate of the excessive size of the sector and the government's firm determination to undertake a stabilization of at least the number of institutions—a euphemism meaning a restriction on the number of

banks. In the eyes of the workers, that would mean a harmful reduction in the representativeness of their union.

Hopping mad, they threatened to reveal the names of the banks' gravediggers if the state persisted in its intention. Pamphlets flooded the city. In a confidential letter dated 16 February and addressed to the chairman of the APB [Professional Banking Association], Serigne Lamine Diop told the directors general to lodge a complaint against persons unknown and discreetly advised those under attack to back off. That was what happened. But the signs of edginess persisted. Prior to that depressive state, ministers Moussa Ndoye and Moussa Toure had joined with their colleague in the Ministry of Finance in harmonizing the government's position so as to give it overall coherence. Serigne Lamine Diop expressed great pleasure at that and was emphatic in praising the receptiveness of the SYTBEFS, notwithstanding a stiff reminder relative to the confidentiality of talks among the three protagonists (the state, the APB, and the SYTBEFS): don't be noising things about!

Unfortunately, his words were ignored. Notably by the union, which, under pressure from its rank and file, has stiffened its tone so as to stay on course. Moreover, the workers cannot stand Alia Diene Drame, or at least they see him as "the embodiment of all (their) troubles!" They also accuse him of nurturing "shameful" ambitions. But the director of the Treasury has the respect of his boss, Serigne Lamine Diop, to whom he gives the credit for the initiative in question. Doudou Issa Niasse, on the other hand, knows full well that the process of bank restructuring is irreversible.

Structural Deficit

Everyone has gradually come to support the change, which is justified by the deficiencies and other inadequacies of the financial institutions in the marketplace. Having run out of funds, banks in Senegal have been unable to play their traditional role as financial middlemen by attracting short-term deposits with which to finance long-term productive investments. Nearly 82 percent, at least, of outstanding bank credits were once short term. Because of the poor return on deposits and the bankers' lack of confidence in their customers, financial flows are using informal channels. Today there is more money in Sandaga than there is on Independence Square. Hence, the financial insecurity threatening the banks. Quite obviously, they are not above reproach.

Beyond the traditional products they deal in, none of them has ever offered the market a new product likely to get people excited. Even worse, a number of them are managing secure incomes and do not go out looking for customers. This reflects a lack of creativity on the part of most of our bankers. The majority of them are not trained bankers, a situation that the state has helped make worse by promoting people purely on the basis of patronage, making them inevitably indebted to it for services rendered.

The days of the old outmoded ways are gone! At least it looks that way. Several reports commissioned with that in mind, including those by Alain Lenoir, the World Bank, and the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], stress the urgent need for a systematic reorganization aimed at getting a redeployment of the banking industry under way. The arrival of the Lyons Credit Bank to rescue the moribund USB has some of the features of such an effort. But at what price was the return of the French bank effected? Was it purely symbolic or a matter of drastic measures? Rumor says it was both.

There are other complaints, and they come from countries with which we share monetary space within the UMOA [West African Monetary Union]. Several of our banks owe money to the BCEAO [Central Bank of the West African States], which is being appealed to more frequently for refinancing. Once an occasional phenomenon arising from circumstances, the cash deficit has taken on a structural character to the point of even ruling out intervention by the BCEAO. A firm stand by the bank of banks is becoming more urgent now that in many member countries of the UMOA, falling prices for raw materials are leading to a drop in financial resources due to lower export earnings (see the annual report by the BCEAO on page 17 [not included here]).

Those are all negative factors darkening Senegal's financial horizon. But they may have two effects: they may bring about a decisive debate, and they may throw light on the ins and outs of the uneasiness in the banks. Doudou Issa Niasse's subtle allusion to the recovery of doubtful debts and Serigne Lamine Diop's serious threat concerning the means at the government's disposal for beefing up its supervision of operations have already alerted the economic and financial world. But will the government go all the way at the risk of putting cracks in its own wall? Whatever the case, the decision is going to be made at a political level.

* Actions of Minor Political Parties Studied

34190294c Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
30 Jun 89 pp 12-13

[Article by O. Gueye; first paragraph is WAL FADJRI introduction]

[Text] Everyone remembers the ironic way in which Abdoulaye Bathily once referred to "those 'yolele' parties" during a meeting by the SOPI [members of the PDS]. Also remembered, however, are the words by Mody Diagne of the MSD [Movement for Socialism and Democracy], who said that a party's value does not depend basically on the number of people it has behind it. The fact remains that only a few of the 16 parties existing in our country contribute any specific content to the political battle under way. And in visiting a few of those peripheral parties, one realizes that political activism is first of all an external sign of wealth.

Senegal has 16 officially recognized political parties. And yet the political debate is carried on by only a few parties occupying center stage, with the added feature of a marked bipolarization between the Socialist Party [PS] and the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS]. A number of groups are trailing behind, existing in deep lethargy and so far out on the fringe of the nation that one even wonders about their existence.

All of which provides fuel for those who think there are too many parties in Senegal. One of them is former President Senghor, who in 1974 encouraged a democratic opening up to four parties representing, in his view, the four currents of thought in Senegal: conservative, liberal, socialist, and communist. His action provoked a general outcry of protest.

When President Abdou Diouf came to power in 1981, the conditions for establishing a political party were relaxed. Any group was free to change itself into a legally recognized party simply by submitting an application. The only requirement was to respect the democratic game and national sovereignty. The only ones still banned are the "special-interest" parties—that is, those based on sex, religion, or ethnic group.

From that point on, parties were formed by the truckload, with the result that there are now 16 political groups. That proliferation is "a natural phenomenon," says Mariel Nzouankeu, chairman of the CERDCT [expansion unknown], who feels that "for too long the citizens had not had complete freedom to organize. The result was that they entered wholeheartedly into the establishment or legalization of parties that had long been illegal." It was expected, however, that the initial euphoria would give way to "maturity" resulting, according to Nzouankeu, in "significant regroupings that might lead to alternation in power." Only one merger has taken place to date, and that was the one between the People's Democratic Movement (MDP) and the Communist Workers League (LCT), which together became the Movement for Socialism and Democracy. The regroupings that did take place never went beyond the stage of united action or simple dialogue. These ranged from the Suxxali Reew-mi Front to the SOPI.

Making a game of democracy, some people established political parties resembling empty shells. But where partisan ideology and sometimes personal quarrels have prevented regroupings, time has done its work and helped clarify the debate. For example, some parties have managed to find a place for themselves, while others have been reduced more and more to playing to the gallery.

It is quite obvious that some parties have dried up. Except for the leader, it is sometimes impossible to find anyone or anything behind the party's name. No headquarters—unless it be the home of the secretary general—no congress, and no meetings, and even less any public activities or press conferences. There is total

silence, broken occasionally by press communiques written by the secretary general in the name of a phantasmal political bureau.

We very seldom receive communiques of that sort—the remaining link with life—from the Senegalese Republican Movement (MRS), which was recognized in 1974. It is a party that has become almost anonymous and that no doubt exists only through the will of its leader, Boubacar Gueye. Catching up with him was not an easy exercise. At the office on Dial Diop Avenue, the shutters had long since been lowered. And when we showed up at Gueye's home, we were told that he was "ill" and unable to talk to us. Just like a political party. The MRS has yet to participate in any election and lives practically cut off from political life. The national round table put it back in the limelight, and the incidents between Senegal and Mauritania showed us, thanks to Gueye's speech on the ORTS [Senegalese Radio and Television Office], that the competence of this dean of Senegalese political life would have contributed much to the debate.

On the other hand, if there is one man who talks a lot, it is definitely Puritain Fall of the Senegalese Democratic Union/Renewal [UDS/R]. Established in May 1985, the UDS/R lives without any thought of unity. A deliberate choice, says its secretary general, who "is fighting to unite all Senegalese." And he feels that meetings, which are held very rarely by his party, "give the illusion of representativeness." Fall prefers to scour the countryside, where, he says, he has just issued 30,000 membership cards—free of charge. And it must be admitted that the UDS/R exists at the sole expense of its secretary general, who supports the party's operations "with my two retirement pensions and my two cars, plus the headquarters made available to it free of charge." Sorry there isn't more.

But even that is better than what we get from the African Party for the Independence of the Masses [PAIM]. Considered an appendage of the PS, the PAIM is almost purely imaginary. The most comical thing is that it was during the national round table that the members of the PS delegation discovered this guy, who outdid them all in praising Abdou Diouf to the skies. In our search for Ali Niane, we knocked on the doors of several "hide-outs" before giving up. It was like looking for a needle in a haystack.

You won't have that many problems finding the spirited Oumar Wone of the Senegalese People's Party in Diourbel. But the doctor's ensign is brighter than the politician's flag. His address? "Ask the first Diourbel native you see, and he will show you my office." Colleagues checked this out, and they did not get lost.

All those parties experienced the turmoil of being launched before foundering. The members became disillusioned, there was quick discouragement in the face of a struggle demanding time and money, and so on. A typical example is the Senegalese Democratic Party/Renewal [PDS/R]. Serigne Diop's party was given a

boost at the start by its caustic criticism of Wade, the objective ally of the PS, but it has suffered the effects of the PDS leader's popularity.

Concerning his situation, Serigne Diop says he is not suffering and sees "no reason to fight the government," since he regards himself "as part of the presidential majority." All the same, the PDS/R has adopted a low profile since the incidents following the election. It is a retreat that Serigne Diop explains as reflecting the concern not to support the current debate. "It doesn't bother us if people tell us that they don't hear us anywhere, because they won't hear us in today's debate," he says. He also says that a distinction must be made between activism and popularity. The other factor behind the PDS/R's discretion, and it applies to all the others as well, is the difficulty in raising money. The PDS/R "is supported only by internal funds raised through dues." And they are meager, since a number of those who left the PDS with it have moved on to other surroundings.

Financing the Parties

After spending 30 years with the African Independence Party [PAI]—including several years in the underground—Majhmout Diop has been through the mill. When we reached him on the telephone, he said to us: "Oh, so now you're taking an interest in me." The questionnaire that he requires before any interview will unfortunately lead to nothing. And neither will the televised statement which "Maj" made, according to a member of his party, to express himself on the Senegalese-Mauritanian crisis and that the ORTS has never broadcast. Since the 1983 campaign, opportunities to see him on television have been rare, and many recent members of the SOPI would have gained a lot by discovering the "old lion." His "Palace of the People" in Guediawaye remains, however, one of the most functional headquarters that the opposition can exhibit.

With the Workers Socialist Organization (OST), a Trotskyist party, Amadou Guiro, the party's secretary general, is fighting to build a "strong" workers party. But "funds are the hardest thing to find because the OST relies on its own efforts." The little money it has is made available to its members. So it is not "dazzled" by certain parties that hold big meetings, preferring, like the PAI, to merge into public demonstrations within the context of the eight. Although legally organized, the OST has chosen, according to Guiro, to keep some of its members underground because it "has no illusions about bourgeois democracy."

And if we look at the profile of these leaders on whose shoulders everything rests, we find that they include teachers at the university (Serigne Diop and Guiro), a pharmacist (Majhmout Diop), and even a retired postal worker (Puritain Fall). Does this mean that a law on the financing of political parties should be introduced? If they were stronger, would not some parties constitute a plus for the development of our democracy? The bonds that must be posted to participate in an election are in

themselves a handicap denounced by these small parties, which see them as a means of keeping them on the sidelines. And it is precisely elections that provide an important opportunity to popularize the struggle.

We doubtless have not covered the entire field, because there are other parties that exist solely out of the respect still due their leaders. And with Sheikh Anta Diop dead, the RND [Democratic National Rally] is really nothing but Sheikh Anta's party, despite Ely Madiodo Fall.

* LD, PDS Harden Tone After PIT Talks

34190295c Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
29 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by I. Fall]

[Text] Despite statements by Amath Dansokho, leader of the PIT [Party for Independence and Labor]-Senegal, who never misses an opportunity to reaffirm his party's support for the SOPI [a PDS slogan meaning change], it must be admitted that the alliance of the three has had its day. The LD/MPT [Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party], which is the other Marxist partner of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], is, for its part, convinced of this. "Because the PIT has sovereignly decided to cooperate with the PS [Socialist Party] from top to bottom, and since the alliance is based on struggle against the PS and its government, this means that if the PIT is going along with them in this new path, our party sees no reason to continue the alliance of the three." That categorical statement comes from the leader of the LD/MPT, although he admits that the split constitutes a hard blow. Bathily explains that the LD/MPT has never tried to take a step of that kind, and the fact that one of its allies has taken such a step "undeniably tarnishes the opposition's image." In Bathily's view, "the PDS and the LD/MPT, which are political forces highly representative of the popular trend of opinion demanding change, are sticking to their positions of struggle against the PS and its government and remaining faithful to that aspiration for change that continues to mobilize our entire people."

In this crisis, the LD/MPT has been suspected of having no specific proposals. Its leader rebels against those accusations and says he is not surprised that such a statement came from Semou Pathe Gueye, who, according to Bathily, "does not reside in Senegal, since he lives abroad most the time and, therefore, is not up on national current events." In the view of the secretary general of the LD/MPT, "those who live and struggle in Senegal know that since the elections of February 1988, our party, not only in FAGARU, but also in the demonstrations it has organized with the latter's participation, has clearly presented a scenario for overcoming the crisis in Senegal."

Asked about the prospects for a solution to the current political crisis, Abdoulaye Bathily said that "the election dispute will necessarily have to be dealt with. We are in favor of holding new, free, and democratic elections

based on a new code. Following those elections, the parties will participate, on the basis of their objectively determined representativeness, in a debate concerning the question of a government of national union based on their respective programs."

Sierra Leone

2000 Striking Civil Servants Block Freetown Roads

AB1909172489 Paris AFP in French 1852 GMT
18 Sep 89

[Text] Freetown, 18 Sep (AFP)—About 2,000 civil servants of the Sierra Leonean Ministry of Labor embarked on a strike action today in demand for the payment of their 2 months salaries, the national media announced. The striking civil servants manifested their discontent by blocking all the roads in Freetown town center despite the injunctions from their minister, Mr James Laverse. Mr Laverse expressed his surprise at the magnitude of the action and stated that he had asked his counterpart in finance, Mr Hasan Kanu, to speed up action for the payment of the salaries.

Some degree of social tension currently reigns in Sierra Leone, where several categories of socioprofessionals are observing work stoppages demanding payment of their salaries. The Sierra Leonean press reports that the strike actions have been affecting the educational sector and the hospitals since last week. The Freetown municipal authorities also have to contend with the discontent of street sweepers, who stopped work at the beginning of September in order to obtain the payment of their 2 months salary in arrears, thus transforming the capital into a vast refuse dump.

Togo

President Eyadema Receives DPRK Delegation

AB1909083089 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] This morning the head of state received a two-man Korean delegation led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and including Kim Yong-sop, director at the Foreign Ministry. The delegation was accompanied by His Excellency Kim Chan-yong, DPRK ambassador to Togo. At the end of the audience, the leader of the delegation, Yang Hyong-sop, told the press that he conveyed to President Eyadema a friendly message of greetings and congratulations from his Korean friend, Kim Il-sung, for the successful achievements of the Togolese people.

[Begin Yang recording in Korean fading into French translation] We are in the country to discuss ways to strengthen relations between our two countries, especially at the level of the two governments and parliamentary groups. We will take advantage of this visit to

discuss cooperative relations between our two peoples. During our meeting with President Eyadema, we discussed the need to improve the friendship and cooperative relations between our two peoples and between our two parliaments. We also reviewed the fraternal and friendly relations existing between the president and great leader, Kim Il-song and President Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese people. We expressed our sincere gratitude to the party, the government, and the people of Togo for their support and solidarity with our struggle toward the reunification of the two Koreas. We are convinced that the cooperative relations existing between our two peoples will be further strengthened in the future. [end recording]

Eyadema Receives Rwandan Minister, Message

*AB1909124689 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] The head of state yesterday received a delegation from Rwanda led by Mr Antoine Ntashamaje, member of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, MRND, Central Committee, and minister of institutional relations. Mr Ntashamaje brought a message from President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda to President Gnassingbe Eyadema. He told reporters that he had come to Lome to see how the [Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]] is organized and how it is run so that he can learn from it and organize the MRND.

[Begin Ntashamaje recording] I was received by the RPT founding chairman, to whom I delivered a message from His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and founding chairman of the MRND. I assured President Eyadema of the friendship the Rwandan people feel for the Togolese people. Relations between the Togolese and Rwandan people are excellent. The Rwandan people have great respect for the Togolese people and they admire the development projects implemented in the country thanks to President Eyadema's political wisdom. The Togolese people have now reached an important level of socioeconomic development and of popular mobilization. The Togolese people should really be proud of their achievements.

In addition to the message I delivered to the RPT founding chairman, I also had contacts with the RPT authorities. In fact, we came here to see how the RPT is organized and how it functions, so that we can learn from it and enable us organize our own movement, the MRND. I think what we learned here will be of great benefit to the MRND. [end recording]

Beninese Minister Delivers Kerekou Message

*AB1909125889 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic, this morning received in audience the Beninese foreign affairs minister, Daniel Tawema, who brought a written message from President Kerekou to his brother and friend, General Eyadema. Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Yaovi Adodo was present at the audience after which the Beninese emissary spoke to reporters. The Beninese minister said the message he delivered to President Eyadema concerns the close relations between Benin and Togo:

[Begin recording] [Tawema] The head of state did me the honor of receiving me this morning. I delivered to him a message from his brother and friend President Mathieu Kerekou. The message concerns, as you know, the relations between our two countries. As you know, these relations are excellent. But it is with the aim of strengthening these relations that we came to meet the head of state.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, could you please, brief us on the social situation in Benin?

[Tawema] There is no special social situation in Benin. There was, at one time, what people referred to as disturbances. And these disturbances came about as a result of a slight delay in the payment of salaries. Economic difficulties are being experienced throughout the world, and it is not limited only to our country. [Words indistinct] now, everything is getting under control. The president has met with teachers who were at the root of these disturbances. The head of state met with them, and promises were made for schools to reopen on 2 October. [end recording]

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